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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all his arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made and collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

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BUSINESS OF PITTSBURGH FOR 1875!

The COMMERCIAL of WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 19th, will contain its Seventh Annual Review of the Business of Pittsburgh, in the following Leading Departments:

FINANCIAL REVIEW OF THE YEAR, showing the business and condition of the Banking and Insurance circles.

RECEIPTS OF PIG IRON, IRON ORE AND BLOOMS, with Comparative Tables of the preceding Four Years.

RECEIPTS OF IRON MOUNTAIN AND LAKE SUPERIOR ORES.

PRICES CURRENT of Bituminous Coal, Smelted Pig Iron and Anthracite Pig Iron.

NUMBER OF BLAST FURNACES in Pittsburgh and Vicinity, with their capacity.

RECEIPTS OF COAL AND COKE, by Monongahela Slackwater, from 1844 to date; also, Shipments of Coal and Coke by River and Receipts by Rail.

STATISTICS OF THE OIL TRADE for the past Fourteen Years, with Weekly Price Current of Crude and Refined Oil.

RECEIPTS OF THE LEADING ARTICLES OF PRODUCE, for Four Years Past, including Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye, Barley, Apples, Cheese, Provisions, Butter, Hay, Potatoes, etc., etc.

GRAIN RECEIPTS at the Pittsburgh Elevator for the past Four Years.

The Statistics of the Iron, Coal, Coke and Oil Trades are Complete and Reliable.

The Prices Current for Crude and Refined Oils are made up from Actual Sales, and will be found useful for those engaged in the respective branches.

Every Business Man should have these Valuable Statistics for reference. An Extra Edition will be printed, but those who desire copies of the Paper should leave their orders at the Counting Room, on or before MONDAY, JANUARY 17th.

☞ ORDERS BY MAIL WILL BE ATTENDED TO.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

Salaries of Our Foreign Representatives.

Committees on Appropriation and Foreign Affairs Consult with Secretary Fish.

Determination of Randall's Committee to Reduce the Appropriation.

Banking and Currency Committee Discussing Resumption.

The President Still Favors the Act to Resume January 1, 1879.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

Diplomatic and Consular Bill.

The House Committee on Appropriations met to-day for the consideration of the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriation bill. The Secretary of State and the House Committee on Foreign Affairs were present, by invitation. The Secretary said that the salaries at present paid to the Diplomatic Representatives of the United States abroad, were not excessive; that they were barely sufficient to pay the absolutely necessary expenses incident to a residence near a foreign court. In regard to the consolidation of the South American missions, he did not favor such a step, for the reason that the political, if not the commercial, interests involved rendered such a step inexpedient. It was proposed by the Committee to consolidate Peru, Bolivia and Chili into one legation, Ecuador, New Grenada and Venezeula into another, and Buenos Ayres, Uruguay and Paraguay into another, leaving Brazil to remain as at present. The Secretary said that to withdraw any of the legations now existing in the South American States, would be depriving Americans of many of the advantages of trade which they now enjoy, and would ultimately result in a practical cessation of influence of European Governments, which might indirectly jeopordize the interests of the United States and their citizens. The Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs sustained Secretary Fish. No action was taken, but it is the determination of the Appropriation Committee to make a strike, regardless of consequences.

Specie Resumption.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day had a consultation on specie resumption. It was decided not to determine upon a measure in the shape of a bill until some necessary information, especially as to the amount of coin in the Treasury, was received. It is intimated that, while the majority of the Committee favor hard money, they are opposed to specie resumption in the shape that it now stands upon the statute books. It is therefore probable that a bill will be reported materially modifying the existing legislation on the subject.

The President's Views.

In this same connection it may be mentioned, that the statement which has been made that the President has declared that the carrying out of the act of 1875, providing for specie resumption in 1879, he now considers impracticable, is erroneous. The President states that he does not favor the repeal of that act, and that it is entirely feasible to carry it into execution; that some supplementary legislation would facilitate that end, and is, in a great measure, essential to its success.

Large Excursion from Pennsylvania.

One thousand excursionists from York, Dauphin and Adams counties visited the Capitol to-day.

POLITICAL.

Kentucky.

NO CHOICE FOR SENATOR.

CINCINNATI, January 13.—The fourth ballot of the Kentucky Legislature for United States Senator was taken this noon. The vote stood as follows: Beck, 41; Williams, 35; Leslie, 27; Stevenson, 20; Kelly, of Louisville (Republican), 15. Bradley was withdrawn.

The fifth ballot resulted as follows: Beck, 41; Williams, 36; Leslie, 25; Stevenson, 19; Kelly, 15.

Sixth ballot—Beck, 40; Williams, 36; Leslie, 25; Stevenson, 19.

Adjourned.

Ohio Legislature.

COLUMBUS, January 13.—In the Senate bills were introduced to abolish the office of State Gas Commissioner; to authorize an additional levy of $6,000,000 to complete the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad; and to dispense with seals on legal instruments.

The Canton, O., *Repository* learns that the assignees of Diebolt, Norris & Co., extensive manufacturers, who recently suspended, will shortly reopen their shops again. The liabilities of the firm are now estimated at about $400,000.

HARRISBURG.

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

Numerous Bills Offered and Reported from Committees.

Toll Rates on Monongahela River.

Counting Votes for Governor and State Treasurer.

The Inauguration—Six Hundred Militia to be Transported from Allegheny County—Duquesne Greys Specially Invited.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

The Senate met at eleven A. M., and was called to order by the Lieutenant Governor. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain.

Mr. Hayes presented five petitions for a law fixing the rate of interest at six per cent. in the State.

The following bills were favorably reported from committees, unless otherwise indicated:

Relating to judicial sales and the preservation of liens and mortgages.

Relating to bail for stay of execution in cases where such bail is likely to prove insolvent.

Supplementary to the act to relieve laborers, workingmen and journeymen from certain prosecutions and indictments for conspiracy under the criminal laws of the State.

Supplementary act, fixing and regulating the terms of all members of Councils and all other city, ward, borough and township officers elected by the people, fixing the time for the organization of the legislative departments of the municipal governments of the Commonwealth and the mayors of all the cities of the same.

To confer additional power on law judges.

Act to provide for the erection of poor houses and for the support of the poor in the several counties.

To regulate the amount of toll and other charges to be laid and collected by boom companies in the State.

To create a State Board of Health for the protection of life and health and to prevent the spread of diseases in the State.

To provide for the erection of watering troughs for the use of horses and cattle on the public roads of the State.

Relating to paving streets in cities, providing for the manner of payment therefor.

Conferring additional powers upon the several boroughs of the State.

For the prevention of cruel and unnecessary experiments upon dumb animals.

Relating to investments held by executors, taustees and other fiduciaries.

To validate sales and conveyances under decrees of the court of the Commonwealth by persons irregularly or improperly appointed or defectively qualified.

To provide for the transferring of awards of arbitrators.

To exempt pianos and organs from levy and sale on execution of distress for rent.

To protect the children of the Commonwealth in their right to acquire useful trades.

To punish persons for pointing or discharging fire arms at other persons in this Commonwealth. [Negatived.]

Providing for the distribution of money arising from sheriff's sale by the respective courts of Common Pleas. [Negatived.]

Supplementary act to authorize the Governor to appoint additional notaries public.

Authorizing appeals from assessments in this Commonwealth to the courts of Common Pleas.

To suppress vagrancy.

To permit defendants to testify in criminal cases.

Authorizing bridge companies to exercise their corporate franchises within less than three thousand feet of any other bridge in actual use, and to cross streams bounding cities of the third class from any point within the same.

Supplementary act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations.

Further supplement to the act to provide for the admission of certain classes of insane into hospitals for the insane, etc.

Conferring additional jurisdiction on Orphans' Courts.

To provide for the refunding and redemption of existing indebtedness of counties, cities and boroughs.

The following bills were introduced:

Mr. Nagle—To establish a nautical school in Philadelphia.

Mr. Newmyer—Relating to bail in criminal cases taken by mayors or deputy mayors, aldermen or justices of the peace, requiring them to record on the information the residence of the person or persons taken as bail and the location and extent of their property.

Mr. Ermentrout—Authorizing Councils of cities of the Commonwealth of the third class to fill vacancies in the offices of City Controller and City Treasurer.

Mr. Yerkes—Authorizing the acquisition by the several counties of the Commonwealth for the use of the county of bridges erected over streams, canals and rivulets and for the abolition of tolls thereon.

Mr. Clarke—Authorizing and regulating the issuance of venires for the attendance of jurors in the several courts of the State.

Mr. Allen—To empower courts of Quarter Sessions to exclude farm lands from boroughs.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—To allow a homestead, of the value of $1,500, and certain personal property for the use of a family, to be exempted from levy and sale.

Five hundred copies of the bill were ordered to be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. Anderson, of Crawford—Authorizing chattel mortgages in the State; also relating to exempting property from levy and sale on executions for distress for rent, declaring waiver thereof by the debtor, except in certain cases, void.

Mr. Colihan—For promoting the qualifications of engineers of stationary engines, and securing the safety of persons employed in and about the anthracite coal mines of the State.

Mr. McNeil—Supplementary act defining the cities of the State into three classes, and for other purposes.

Mr. Newmyer—Relative to taxes on trades, occupations and professions, substituting a poll tax in lieu thereof.

Mr. Yutzy—Regulating passenger fares and freight rates on railroads not exceeding fifteen miles in length.

Mr. McKibben offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That, if the House concur, our Senators be instructed and our members of Congress requested to vote for the bill now pending, making an appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial Exhibition, to be held in the city of Philadelphia, and that the Governor be requested to communicate this resolution to our members of Congress under the seal of the State.

Mr. Dill offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be requested to prepare and report to the Senate a compilation of all tax laws now in force for State purposes, showing the amount received by the Treasurer from each subject of taxation for each year, commencing with the year 1870 to the present time.

Mr. Anderson, of Allegheny, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the House, if the House shall appoint such committee, to inspect the fish-way at Columbia and hatching-house at Donegal Springs.

Mr. Warfel offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That all motions or resolutions to print extra copies of documents, bills or other papers be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Messrs. Horter, Anderson, of Allegheny, Strange, Cooper, Yerkes, Wood and Clarke were appointed the committee to visit the Columbia fishway.

The bill to pay the expenses incident to the calling out of the National Guard to suppress the riots in the coal regions was passed first reading.

Adjourned until Monday evening at half-past seven o'clock.

HOUSE.

The House met at eleven A. M. Prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. Clarke.

Mr. Talley submitted the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the order of business for to-day be as follows: Reading bills in place, Reports of committees, Presentation of petitions, Bills on first reading, Bills in place.

The following bills were read in place: Mr. Rawlins—Authorizing defendants in misdemeanors to give testimony before committing magistrates.

Mr. Spicer—Appropriating $35,000 to the Jewish Hospital of Philadelphia.

Mr. Stewart—Prescribing the mode of fixing the salaries of county school superintendents.

Mr. Faunce—Relative to saving funds associations.

Mr. Knipe—Authorizing justices of the peace to hold and exercise the office of notary public.

Mr. Montgomery—Supplementary act fixing the terms of members of Councils, etc.

Mr. Wolfe—Further supplement to the act relative to divorces.

A large number of bills were reported from standing committees. Among the petitions presented were several from the citizens of Philadelphia, praying for the passage of a law compelling passenger railroads to reduce their fares.

Mr. Reighard submitted a resolution for the acceptance of 35,000 copies of the Auditor General's report on Railroads, furnished by the State Printer, under a joint resolution of the last session.

Mr. Wolfe raised the point of order that the resolution was not in proper shape to accomplish the end desired, and it was then referred.

The joint resolution to print 15,000 copies of the Constitution and election laws, was called up and negatived.

Mr. Reighard called up the report of the Committee on Revision of Rules, which was read and postponed for the present.

Mr. Billingsley, of Washington, offered a supplementary act to reduce the rates of toll on coal and other specified articles charged by the Monongahela Slackwater Navigation Company. It fixes the rates of toll, as follows:

For one thousand bushels coal and nut coal—Lock No. 1, one dollar; Lock No. 2, fifty cents; Lock No. 3, twenty five cents; Lock No. 4, twenty-five cents; Lock No. 5, twenty cents; Lock No. 6, twenty cents.

Slack coal—one-half the above rates.

No toll to be charged on the vessels or package containing the load. On Steamboats, flatboats, flatboats and coal-boats empty, fifty cents for each lock.

Passengers—Lockage, five cents for each lock.

On all freights—For each one thousand pounds, per lock, below Brownsville, five cents; above Brownsville, ten cents per lock; through from Pittsburgh to Geneva, thirty-six cents. Whisky three cents per lock per barrel below Brownsville, and four cents per barrel through each additional lock above Brownsville. Rubble and limestone, per perch, three cents per lock. Iron ore, per ton, eight cents per lock. Pig iron, per ton, descending and ascending, eight cents per lock.

The bill also enumerates rates of toll on firewood, bark, brick, staves, barrels, hoop poles, timber, &c., and provides that it shall not be lawful for said Monongahela Slackwater and Navigation Company to charge higher rates of toll on articles not herein specified and enumerated than the schedule of prices adopted August 20, 1868, whether the shipment be up or down the river from the points designated.

Mr. S. A. Losch—An act to establish boards of arbitration to settle the question of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor.

The concurrent resolution authorizing the printing of 2,000 copies of the game and fish laws of the Commonwealth, was called up and agreed to by a *viva voce* vote, but the Speaker subsequently withdrew his decision and Mr. Reighard called the yeas and nays. Previous to the call the members of the Senate were announced and the two Houses went into joint convention for the purpose of counting the votes for Governor and State Treasurer.

JOINT CONVENTION.

Lieutenant Governor Latta acted as President of the Convention, and Mr. Newmyer, of the Senate, and Mr. Parker, of the House, officiated as tellers.

After the count, the tellers reported the following as the result of the election:

FOR GOVERNOR.

John F. Hartranft—304,175.
Cyrus L. Pershing—292,145.
R. A. Browne—13,244.

The following was announced as the result of the election for

STATE TREASURER.

Henry Rawle—302,875.
Victor E. Piollet, 289,150.
E. F. Pennypacker—12,468.

The Convention then adjourned.

After the Senators had retired an attempt was made to effect an adjournment until Monday evening, but it was defeated, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning at eleven o'clock.

The Allegheny market bill, introduced by Senator McNeill, is the same bill that passed the Senate last winter. It does not apply to any city, unless Councils adopt it.

The impression here is that Mr. Warner is slightly off in his effort at buncombe, and does not understand the bill he objects to in his open letter.

THE INAUGURATION.

The Adjutant General told your correspondent to-day that he had secured transportation to Harrisburg and return for six hundred troops from Allegheny county, and special desires the Duquesne Greys here at the inauguration of the Governor on Tuesday next.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
HARRISBURG, PA., January 12, 1876.

If an influx of bills is any sign of business, then the two Houses may be said to be actively employed. Over sixty have been introduced in the Senate, and over two hundred in the House, and the work has but just begun. Quite a number of bills were reported from committees to-day, and many more will be reported to-morrow. As soon as these are printed the work of legislation will begin in earnest.

The bills so far brought forward are principally copies of those which were not finally acted upon at the close of the last session. Very little new legislation has been offered, and I can hear of no new bills of general importance.

Among the bills thus brought up for renewed consideration are the bill to fix the salaries of county officers in counties having over 150,000 inhabitants; the bill to secure to the children of the State the right to acquire useful trades; the appropriation bills which failed to reach the Governor last year; the bill to fix the salaries of the Supreme Judges, and to create a State Board of Health; and among the new measures, is one to divide the counties of the State into five districts, for the assessment to the Constitution, offered by Mr. Albright, to prevent the formation of judicial districts having less than 50,000 inhabitants, and to restore the old associate judge system, in districts having less than three law judges.

The most important bill yet introduced is one read in place by Mr. Newmyer, by request, to regulate appropriations made by the Councils, and prevent extra appropriations until the people to meet them has been provided for. The first section of this proposes that the Councils of all cities in this State shall annually, in the month of April, prepare a careful estimate of all the probable revenue for the municipal year then next ensuing, and pass ordinances appropriating the same for the various items of expenditure necessary in carrying on the city government during the municipal year as aforsaid, and in no case shall the total amount of such appropriations exceed the estimated revenue, the levy and collection of which has been legally provided for, and at no times thereafter during the said municipal year shall the Councils of any such city pass any additional appropriation whatever, unless the City Treasurer shall first certify to said Councils that there is no money in the City Treasury not otherwise appropriated for the payment thereof, or that the revenues for the year will be sufficiently in excess of the estimate to warrant such appropriation; and all such appropriations shall be explicit in their objects. Appropriations for special improvements under authority of law, the method of payment of which has been legally provided for, shall not be affected by this act. The second section provides that any person offending against the provisions of this act, in office, shall be subject to removal therefrom, and be liable to the city for any moneys obtained in violations thereof. This act shall not take effect until after March 1, 1876, and laws inconsistent herewith are repealed.

This is, practically, the Worthington law of Ohio, and is the only remedy against the accumulation of floating debts in cities. It not only compels cities to pay as they go, but to limit their expenditures to their incomes.

Mr. Albright's amendment reads as follows: "Whenever a county shall contain fifty thousand inhabitants or upward it shall constitute a separate judicial district, and shall elect one judge learned in the law for every 50,000 population that the same contains. Counties having a population less than 50,000 shall be formed into convenient single districts, or, if necessary, be attached to contiguous districts as the General Assembly may provide, but no district shall contain less than 50,000 of population. In every county excepting those which alone compose a district, and have three or more judges learned in law, the several courts provided for in the first section of this article shall be composed of the judge or judges learned in the law, and two associate judges not required to be learned in the law, and such associate judges shall hold their office for five years."

Another new measure is to compel city passenger railways to reduce their fares to five cents a trip.

The temper of the House, as I think I remarked once before, is much milder and more tractable than it was last year. There are fewer attempts to get on the high horse and ride rough-shod over every one in the way. There is now every probability that the two Houses will come to an amicable understanding. The Ways and Means Committee of the House met to-day, and had a friendly conference with the Finance Committee of the Senate and the State Treasurer. No bill has as yet been matured to divert enough revenue to the general fund to enable it to meet the ordinary expenses of government; but the necessity for it is generally felt and acknowledged. The general fund is now $600,000 short of the demands upon it for last year, and that much more is needed for the current year. Thus at least $1,200,000 more revenue must be provided for, and probably $1,500,000; and this can be done only by the imposition of new taxes, which no one favors, or by changing the direction of a portion of the present revenue from the sinking fund to the general fund.

SPECIAL.

CRIMINAL RECORD.

The Langmaid Tragedy—La Page Convicted and Sentenced.

CONCORD, N. H., January 13.—In the trial of Joseph La Page for the murder of the girl Josie Langmaid on the fourth of October last, the jury to-day returned a verdict of guilty, and La Page was sentenced to be confined in the State prison at Concord until January 19th, 1877, and then to be hanged.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 13, 1876.

SENATE.

After the expiration of the morning hour, Mr. DAVIS called up the resolution submitted by him yesterday, calling for the appointment of a committee to investigate the books of the Treasury Department, etc., and addressed the Senate thereon.

Mr. DAVIS said that in examining the finance reports of the Secretary of the Treasury that have been made for previous years, he had discovered many alterations of figures, involving large amounts, causing them to differ widely from each other as to the transactions of the Treasury Department in the same years. He quoted extensively from the annual reports of the Navy, War, Pensions and Indian Affairs Departments, making comparisons as to receipts and expenditures for several years, and claimed that the figures in some years showed an increase of expenses and the public debt, in the aggregate of many millions of dollars, and a large decrease in revenue collections. The amounts were increased and decreased, as occasion might require, by addition or subtraction from loans and treasury notes, and if there were errors or frauds an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up under that head. He also quoted from the public debt statements for several years, and claimed that there were gross discrepancies between the figures of the statements of the Treasury and the Register of the Treasury, and also that figures had been changed. No matter, he said, if it should be claimed that the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of bookkeeping, there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country and repeated year after year, should, years after words, be changed in the manner shown.

Mr. DAVIS' speech was necessarily largely confined to statistics, and speaking of the discrepancies in the annual reports, he said:

"The figures and changes I have referred to in the official reports are so very large, and the amounts so enormous, that I can hardly believe them myself; but after a careful and earnest examination of facts and reference thereto, and such information as I could obtain after consultation with different officers of the Treasury Department, I am forced to declare that I can find no satisfactory explanation of them. If there is one, I should be glad to have it. If there is a Senator upon the floor or an officer of the Government who can make a plain and satisfactory explanation of these changes and discrepancies, I hope he will rise and make it. My investigation has led, in my judgment, if it is incapable of explanation, it is more dangerous than any default, no matter what the amount. The facts and figures as stated, he believed justified the appointment of a special committee of the Senate to look into the changes and condition of the books and accounts of the Treasury Department, and he therefore asked the passage of the resolution.

After the conclusion of Mr. Davis' speech, Mr. MORTON said that he had examined the notes or explanations of these discrepancies.

Mr. DAVIS replied that in some cases there were explanations, but he had been unable to find how any system of bookkeeping could change thousands after they had been reported to Congress.

Mr. BOUTWELL said there was nothing new in the statements made by the gentleman. As to the figures presented and drawn from the books of the Treasury Department, he [Boutwell] had no observation to make. He would venture to say, however, that an accurate knowledge of the business of the Treasury Department would dissapate all the difficulties under which the honorable Senator was laboring, and he would, with great pleasure called upon the present Secretary of the Treasury, who understands the difficulties of which he complained and asked him whether or not they were capable of a fair solution. He [Boutwell] was quite sure that it was in the power of the head of that Department, and equally sure that it would have been his disposition, both on the part of a member of the Senate an opportunity of unravelling all the difficulties to which the honorable Senator [Davis] had referred. There was nothing which the honorable Senator had presented that went to show that the books of the Treasury had been changed or tampered with by anybody. The statements presented to Congress and the country are prepared so that any person can examine the books and see that they concur.

Mr. DAVIS asked whether he understood the Senator from Massachusetts to say that the figures of the official report sent to Congress for the year had not been changed.

Mr. BOUTWELL said that different statements from the Treasury had not been changed; none of these statements were prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and showed the business in the control of his office. Others were prepared by the Register and showed the business in the control of his office. Resuming his argument, Mr. BOUTWELL said when he took charge of the Treasury Department, in 1869, one of the first things he discovered was the fact that the books of the department did not represent the actual amount of the public debt outstanding, and this arose from a succession of events since the organization of the Department. He then explained at length the manner of doing business in the Department, and showed that in 1869 the books showed an aggregate of many millions of dollars, and a large decrease in revenue collections. The amounts were increased and decreased, as occasion might require, by addition or subtraction from loans and treasury notes, and if there were errors or frauds an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up under that head. He also quoted from the public debt statements for several years, and claimed that there were gross discrepancies between the figures of the statements of the Treasury and the Register of the Treasury, and also that figures had been changed. No matter, he said, if it should be claimed that the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of bookkeeping, there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country and repeated year after year, should, years after words, be changed in the manner shown.

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Mr. BOUTWELL said different statements from the Treasury had not been changed; none of these statements were prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury and showed the business in the control of his office. Others were prepared by the Register and showed the business in the control of his office. Resuming his argument, Mr. BOUTWELL said when he took charge of the Treasury Department, in 1869, one of the first things he discovered was the fact that the books of the department did not represent the actual amount of the public debt outstanding, and this arose from a succession of events since the organization of the Department. He then explained at length the manner of doing business in the Department, and showed that in 1869 the books showed an aggregate of many millions of dollars, and a large decrease in revenue collections. The amounts were increased and decreased, as occasion might require, by addition or subtraction from loans and treasury notes, and if there were errors or frauds an opportunity was given to attempt to cover them up under that head. He also quoted from the public debt statements for several years, and claimed that there were gross discrepancies between the figures of the statements of the Treasury and the Register of the Treasury, and also that figures had been changed. No matter, he said, if it should be claimed that the books of the Secretary of the Treasury and Register differ, and no matter if these officers have different systems of bookkeeping, there can be no satisfactory way in which to explain or answer why solemn official reports made to Congress and published to the country and repeated year after year, should, years after words, be changed in the manner shown.

Mr. BLAINE—Is that not the report of the speech at all. I am quoting the gentleman's speech as he delivered it.

Mr. HILL—You are only quoting one sentence, out of its connection.

Mr. BLAINE—I beg pardon; I am speaking of it as it appeared in the Washington *Chronicle* and in the Associated Press report. I do not pretend to be bound by the version of it which may hereafter appear in the *Congressional Record*, because I observe that the gentleman from New York [Cox] spoke one speech and published another. I suppose the gentleman from Georgia will do the same. I admit that he has a difficult role to play to keep himself in line with the New York Democrat and to keep himself in proper position for a Democratic candidate as Senator from Georgia, and it is a very difficult thing to reconcile the two. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The Barnburner Democrats in 1863 found it very hard to adhere to their anti-slavery principles in New York, and still to support Pierce's administration; and Mr. Greeley, with his inimitable humor, which was characteristic of him, said that they had a hard row to straddle, and that they were like the militia general on parade day in Broadway, who found it an almost impossible task to follow and keep clear of the omnibuses. [Boisterous laughter all over the House.] And that is the case with the gentleman from Georgia. He had been trying to keep step to the music of the Union and to Democratic principles combined in Georgia. [Laughter.] I will read another quotation from his speech: "Our prisoners suffered in Federal hands, and as I know how, if we could tell to-day. Thousands of our poor fellows came home from Elmira, Fort Delaware and other places with their fingers frozen off, with their toes frozen off, with their teeth fallen out." Was that in the line of what I said, or was it a simple assertion from the gentleman from Georgia?

Mr. HILL—I said that these were necessary incidents to all prisons.

Mr. BLAINE—Do I understand the gentleman to back down from that assertion?

Mr. HILL—No, sir. I saw it with my own eyes.

Mr. BLAINE—The gentleman from the Elmira district [Wallace] yesterday (and I honor him for it) was not held in leash by party fidelity and by Southern sympathy, but came out like a man and vindicated his constituents. There are on that side of the House two gentlemen who represent in part constituents that surround Camp Douglass—I refer to Messrs. Caulfield and Harrison—and I ask those gentlemen to say whether, to their best knowledge and belief, there was any cruel treatment of prisoners at Chicago. I yield to them for the purpose.

Mr. CAULFIELD, rising on the Democratic side of the House, said: The gentleman has seen fit to call on me for my testimony in regard to the treatment of prisoners at Camp Douglass. I do not wish him to suppose, from my silence, that I fully acquiesce in what he has said.

Mr. BLAINE [Interrupting]—In what who has said—the gentleman from Georgia or myself?

Mr. CAULFIELD—In what the gentleman from Maine has said. Blaine [Sneeringly]—Oh! [Laughter.]

Mr. CAULFIELD—I rise to say that there were no privileges in Camp Douglass which were experienced by prisoners from the south, but that those hardships were incidental to the situation and to the emergency of their imprisonment.

Mr. HILL [Without rising, and in a low tone]—That is right; in that I agree with you.

Mr. CAULFIELD—I do not, however, say that there were not certain instances of cruelty which occurred in that camp, to my knowledge; but they were not of such a number or of such a character as to make a general charge against the officers of that camp.

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Mr. BLAINE—I do not care to conduct this case as if it was in court, and to call any more witnesses, but if I did there are a cloud of witnesses; there are honorable gentlemen on that side of the House, whom I will not indelicately mention by name, who know personally (their relations and

[Continued on Fourth Page.]

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WANTED—CANVASSER—WANTED, by a good, live man, with some experience in New paper canvassing. Address Box B, this office.

WANTED – BUILDING – WANTED to rent a large Building, suitable for a Publishing House, in a central location. Address, stating terms, &c., for a five or ten years' lease, PUBLISHER P. O. Lock Box 285, Pittsburgh.

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FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—LEATHER AND

The Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14, 1875.

WASH the most "amnestical" Democrat in the South, and you will find a rebel under the dirt.

THAT Senate bill authorizing the formation of a State government among the mongrels of New Mexico, should be strangled instantly.

THE Indiana Republican State Convention is called for the 22d of February. In Ohio, March 22d has been agreed upon as the date.

HERE is another slight glimpse of the Pope's toe. The election in the Chambly district of Canada is to be contested "on the ground of intimidation by priests."

AN IMPORTANT conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church will be that held in Baltimore during May of the present year. Delegates will be present from Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as from all parts of this country.

OUR exports of merchandise are on the increase. The shipments from New York for the week ending on Wednesday amounted to $9,169,396, against $4,244,416 for the corresponding week last year, and $4,505,705 in 1874.

THE *Post* dubs BEN. HILL, the rabid lost cause resurrectionist, "General." Our contemporary is in error. He did not serve in the field. His bones are as destitute of courageous marrow as the corpse which he hugs is putrid.

THE scheme for the mobilization of the English army, referred to by us a few days ago, is being steadily pushed. The British Government evidently intends accustoming the public mind to the resumption of a policy which may have important consequences.

"MUCH that General Hill said might have been left unsaid."—*Post.*

As, for example, the admission wrenched from him by BLAINE that in 1863 he offered a resolution in the rebel Senate to the effect that every Union soldier captured on Southern soil should be shot on general principles!

THE largest savings bank in Boston has deposits and other assets to the amount of $15,215,000, while the whole assets of savings banks in Massachusetts last year were about $240,000,000. These institutions now talk of making loans to their own depositors, upon the ground that it is the best way to strengthen the banks in time of panic. There may be something in this.

THE Democratic press has the true Confederate idea of national "harmony" and "fraternity"—which is, that party is to take all the turkey, leaving the buzzard to the Republicans. But the scheme won't work. The harmony the country wants must be actual and just, not unjust and one-sided in actual practice. Of all the detestable shams in the world sham friendship is the meanest and the worst.

POOR old General GARIBALDI is said to be seriously discontented at the treatment his Tiber project is receiving, and threatens to go to the Italian Chamber of Deputies and make a protest. We expressed our belief at the time, and succeeding facts prove the matter, that the Government never meant anything but fair words to the old hero's project, which, after all, is considered by the best judges as a very impracticable one.

IT is a noteworthy but yet little known fact that Dr. HOWE, whose recent death has been already mentioned in these columns, was the last survivor of the band of Philhellenic volunteers who espoused the cause of Greece at the time when Lord BYRON enlisted in the same memorable struggle. About a year ago an Englishman, named FINLAY, died, and the London newspapers of the time erroneously stated that he was the last survivor of that patriotic crusade.

DEAN STANLEY recently invited the venerable Dr. MOFFATT, the major portion of whose life has been spent in missionary labors in Africa, to lecture in Westminster Abbey, and has brought down upon himself the wrath of the Established Church in consequence. Presbyterian, or Congregationalist, and, therefore, has no "right" to set his foot in an English national church. And yet his record is likely to tell better for him here after than for itself is the moldy ecclesiasticism of the church which ostracises him.

IT is to be hoped that the reported recall of General SCHENCK, American Minister to England, may prove correct. No cause is assigned for it, but we have been influenced by mercenary considerations in allowing his name to appear as a director of the Emma Mine Company, nor, on the other hand, is there any doubt that it was the simple fact that the American Minister was a shareholder and director, and publicly pledged the dignity of his office for the safety of the securities, that led so many English investors to part with their money without further investigation.

THE Philadelphia *Press* is very hopeful with regard to the foreign commerce of that port for the year just begun. A large part of the increase in exportation last year was taken directly from the New York and Baltimore, this change being caused by the superior facilities of the port in the loading and handling of cargoes, in connection with the advantages of direct railroad communication with our coal fields and oil regions, and the grain farms of the West. This increase is expected to steadily augment. Philadelphia is undoubtedly the cheapest port in the United States at which to load grain, petroleum, cotton or coal.

THE Wisconsin Legislature organized on Wednesday. The House Republicans elected their Speaker, the vote standing 52 to 45 for the nominee of the Democrats. The "Independents," in whose hands lay the balance of the power, voted with the Republicans. This is doing as well as was expected; nevertheless it might have been better, had the Republican voters of the State gone to the polls in force instead of neglecting their duty by staying at home. It is estimated, by comparisons with past elections, that some 14,000 Republicans stayed at home, and not more than 2,500 Democrats. It is thus seen what might have been done with a full vote.

A PAPER on the "Daily Newspaper Press," read before the Social Science Convention at its annual meeting, at Boston, two or three days ago, is full of entertaining matter, giving the outside world what may be called an inside view of the business of publishing newspapers in New York, London and other cities. It appears that in 1840 there were in New York city eighteen daily papers with an aggregate circulation of 60,000; since then, 113 new dailies have been started, but, after struggling for a while, most of them have ceased publication, leaving the same number of dailies in the English language now as in 1840, but with an aggregate circulation of 450,000 copies a day, instead of 60,000 as then. In London there are seven morning dailies, but only four of these have a substantial hold upon the public, and the difficulty of establishing a fifth seems almost insurmountable.

GOVERNOR KIRKWOOD, of Iowa, was inaugurated yesterday. The day previous he received the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Governor KIRKWOOD has served in that body before. He has also filled the Gubernatorial chair of his State before, having been elected over General DODGE, in 1859. This was the time of the JOHN BROWN excitement, and KIRKWOOD'S inaugural address, in which old Ossawatamie was eulogized, created a tremendous excitement in the Legislature and throughout the State, which was increased by his subsequent plump refusal to deliver up BARCLAY, COPP or one of BROWN'S men, on a blundering requisition from the Governor of Virginia. Governor KIRKWOOD is a man of remarkable ability, and of singular uprightness of character, and has done an immense amount of good for Iowa during his extended public career. The intelligent and progressive Hawkeye State has reflected credit upon herself in her choice.

THE one thing that the Democracy in the House of Representatives at Washington is perfect in is blundering, and it is not proficient in anything else. It blundered in giving the leadership to MORRISON; then FERNANDO WOOD blundered in attempting the lead in the Louisiana case; then RANDALL blundered in leading off on the Amnesty bill; and BEN. HILL blundered in showing the Confederate cloven foot in the debate on that bill which RANDALL blunderingly led the House into. The promise to save forty millions on the annual estimates was a blunder, because they cannot redeem it; the financial bill agreed upon by the leaders is a blunder; and every step so far taken by the Democratic majority has led to failure as disgraceful as it is complete.

The effect of BEN. HILL'S Confederate speech has been to disgust every Northern Democratic member who has a drop of loyal blood in his veins. The New York *Herald* correspondent says:

Mr. Hill has not proved an eminent success for his party except in the capacity of a boomerang. His speech was felt to be very injudicious, and, while he is a ready and effective speaker, he threw himself open to his opponents in so many ways that he became almost ridiculous. The Republicans like Hill's speech so much that some of them talk to-night of making up a fund to reprint it for general circulation through the country. They profess to regard it as a valuable campaign document.

The New York *Times'* correspondent says:

The Democratic leaders are not easy over Hill's speech, while the estimate placed upon it as a political document by the Republicans is shown by the fact that at least ten thousand copies were subscribed for before the House adjourned, for circulation in the North. The Northern Democrats are sadly disappointed at its tone and temper. A prominent Democratic Senator, who was asked this evening if he heard the eulogies pronounced in the Senate over the late Andrew Johnson, replied: "No; but I heard Ben Hill's eulogy in the House upon the Democratic party." Holman, when asked his opinion of the speech, replied, "It was a most unprofitable speech," while Randall thought the defense of Andersonville was a mistake and the arraignment of the North for cruel treatment of prisoners a blunder. Williams, Democrat, of Michigan, who was a Union soldier, says Hill's speech will lose the Democracy in his State 10,000 votes, and he is very much disgusted with it. All the Northern Democrats think the speech will tend to damage their party in the North. The Republicans are well pleased, and believe its effect will be to make certain for the Republican candidates several States that were hitherto doubtful. Many Southern members on both sides of the House, express the opinion that it was a good speech for circulation among the Georgia Democracy, but will prove most distasteful to the Democrats of the North.

THE New York *Herald* says that Mr. BLAINE, in his hostility to JEFF. DAVIS, does not "understand his epoch." He forgets, it says, that this is the Centennial year, and that the Presidential contest, in which he hopes to be a candidate, will be deeply colored by patriotic feelings and by sentiments of generous fraternity. But what connection is there between "patriotic feelings" and full pardon to a red-handed traitor? Must a man, in order to love his country, love those also who led in the attempt to destroy it? He may be commended for loving his enemies in a Christian spirit; but he is not to be expected to love the crimes which made them his enemies; and it is pardon for his treason, not generous fraternity for himself, that DAVIS asks for. There is no generous fraternity in or about the arch traitor; he is incapable of its practice, and totally unable to appreciate it. To grant amnesty to such an outlaw is to throw pearls before swine; he would but turn again and rend the donors. He has committed an unpardonable sin, and it would be a degradation to the generous spirit of true fraternity to think it possible to regard such an offender as a brother to those who suffered at his hands the horrors of the rebel prison pens.

THE Governor of New Jersey takes strong grounds in his message to the Legislature against the proposition to tax the church property of that State. He declares himself in favor of all reasonable and consistent measures of economy and reform, but holds that the simple idea of taxing religion in this Christian land is revolting. There is another point of view, too, from which this question may be considered, that we do not recollect having seen mentioned. It is, that the levying of a tax on our churches would doubtless lead to the closing of many of them, as many of these congregations of various denominations find it a difficult matter to pay their contingent expenses and their pastors' salaries. To add to this expense the tax upon the church buildings in which they worship would compel the closing of numbers of them, which would certainly be detrimental to the best interests of every community.

FREE-TRADE Democracy is beginning to show its hand. The House Committee on Commerce has reported trade with Canada, which would cut off an annual revenue of some nine million dollars a year from the National Treasury, necessitating the imposition of fresh taxes upon our own people to that amount, in order to make up the deficiency.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Kentucky Senatorship seems to beckon Beck.

The Ohio Legislature proposes to pass a compulsory education bill.

Venison is cheaper in some parts of New York than beef, and is not very dear meat, either.

The amnesty which Jeff. Davis should be chiefly concerned about is the heavenly one.

More than one-quarter of the Wisconsin breweries have gone to their bier for lack of patronage.

St. Anthony's Falls, Minneapolis, have recorded 1,500 feet since Hennepin first set eyes upon them.

When a Bostonian possesses "a violent and uncontrollable temper," he is excused from jury service.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* thinks "Blaine's gun kicked terribly." Yes: principally at the muzzle.

The Michigan lumbering interest, which is one of the heaviest in that State, is suffering from an over-supply.

California let a portion of her wits go a wool-gathering, and she expects a fifty million pound clip this season.

A bad fellow named Wheels, of New Jersey, has been retired to prison for six months for creating a riotous hub-ub.

A New Yorker named Colon the other day put a period to his existence because of his rejection by a girl with whom he was in love.

The people of British Columbia are so much displeased with Canadian treatment that they are beginning to ask Uncle Sam to take them in.

Less business is done on tick here than in England. The number of our watch and clock makers is 3,595, while Great Britain boasts 21,273.

Unjust. The Troy Iron Works Company are reducing the wages of their men, while at the same time they refuse to reduce the rents of the latter.

Spotted Tail has lodged a request for permission to visit the Centennial with a hundred lodges of his tribe. They will lodge themselves, he says.

Where's the limited mail? The London and Plymouth Railroad Company is arranging to run special trains at the rate of seventy miles an hour!

The Democrats in the Ohio Legislature are opposed to a man to any amendment to the Constitution providing against any division of the school fund.

There is said to be every prospect that the project of a new American line of steamers between New York and Liverpool, will be successfully carried out.

Germany has sensibly stopped building iron-clads, on account of the divergencies of opinion among naval architects in regard to the best model for war vessels.

The total coinage of the California mint since its opening in 1854 is $409,602,600, of which $390,427,200 was gold coin, and $19,175,400 silver coin. We never got any of it.

In Boston they have introduced a system of furnishing meals and lodging on tickets to be paid for in labor. It works well. None but the actually needy will accept them.

Nearly 30,000 young California salmon have just been placed in the Hudson river. It is believed that if they are protected for a few years the stream will be well stocked.

Norfolk's last year's foreign trade shows a surprising increase over the previous year's business. The total value of exportations for the year was $6,243,972, against $2,701,069 for 1874, an increase of ability, and of singular uprightness of character, and has done an immense amount of good for Iowa during his extended public career. The intelligent and progressive Hawkeye State has reflected credit upon herself in her choice.

Governor Kirkwood, of Iowa, was inaugurated yesterday. The day previous he received the Republican nomination for United States Senator. Governor Kirkwood has served in that body before. He has also filled the Gubernatorial chair of his State before, having been elected over General Dodge, in 1859. This was the time of the John Brown excitement, and Kirkwood's inaugural address, in which old Ossawatamie was eulogized, created a tremendous excitement in the Legislature and throughout the State, which was increased by his subsequent plump refusal to deliver up Barclay, Copp or one of Brown's men, on a blundering requisition from the Governor of Virginia. Governor Kirkwood is a man of remarkable $2,243,972, against $2,701,069 for 1874, an increase of $6,243,972. The total clearances were 118 vessels, against ninety-six in 1874.

A pickle composed of two parts of bitborate of soda, two of boric acid, three of saltpeter and one of muriate of soda to 100 parts of water will preserve fresh meats for a long time.

The Governor of New Jersey has some of the instincts of a statesman. He says: "The Government can well afford to leave untouched by the assessor all edifices for religious whorship."

Democratic economy! A clerk to the House Committee on the Revision of the Laws has just been appointed at five dollars daily, when the laws are printed, and the work of the committee is ended.

Colonel Angel was the name of the military commander who restored heavenly peace at the recent New Jersey railroad outbreak.

A bill to make education compulsory has been introduced into the Mississippi Legislature. That'll bring most of the members under the rule of the ferule. Statesmanship down there generally signs itself with an X.

The Springfield, Jackson and Pomeroy (Ohio) Narrow-Gauge Railroad is being pushed vigorously. It will open up 128,000 acres of tested coal territory, capable of yielding 100,000 bushels of excellent coal per acre.

PERSONAL.

The people of Swansboro, N. C., entertain an excited belief that a party of ten or a dozen well-armed men who landed there from a steam yacht, made a few purchases and then put to sea, embraced among their number "Boss" Tweed.

General Porfiro Diaz, one of the Mexican insurgent leaders, who has been very prominent in the troubles of that distracted country, arrived at Galveston, Texas, on New Year's day. He was immediately waited upon by a large number of Mexican insurrectionists, and it is believed that he is about to begin, in connection with the notorious bandit Cortina, a movement in the northern provinces of Mexico against President Lerdo.

Jimmy Blanchard, alias Charlie Ross, has laid aside his new suit of clothes furnished by the St. Albans people, and is circulating on the streets of Milford as dirty and ragged as before. A prominent business man of Boston, who is a member of the Board of Education, is anxious to adopt the boy, and promises him all the rights and privileges of his family. The Grand Army boys made a great effort to get him as an attraction for their fair, and the Temple quartet offered a large amount for him as an usher. Two men have tried to secure him to exhibit in the larger cities of New England. He is to be placed in a Catholic school in a few days.

A "member of the Brahmo Somaj" writes to the London *Times* deprecating the epithet "barbaric," as applied to India. The Indian writes a very incisive letter, saying he is "convinced that the state of the poor in the Christian countries of Italy, France and England (all of which countries I have visited), especially in the large towns, is infinitely more wretched, godless, degrading and barbarous than it is in heathen India." There is something also besides sarcasm in this additional *ad hominem* thrust: "Why do you not make more Christians among the respectable classes of society? Because there is little to recommend itself in your Christianity. Does it make your merchants, who send their cotton wares to Bombay, honest men? Are their goods pure and unadulterated? Does it make your soldiers polite and moral men? If it does not, we prefer our ancient heathenism to your Christianity."

STATE NEWS.

York has had a prize fight.

Lancaster has four free drinking fountains within its limits.

Citizens of Pottstown are organizing a fire insurance company.

A large porcupine was caught in Cambria county on the 10th inst.

A home for aged widows and single women is to be established by the charitable people of Reading.

The Pottsville Opera House will be opened next Monday evening, with the play of "Macbeth."

A Blair county school teacher wants to spell against any pedagogue in Cambria county for the championship.

Pottstown offers free site, and other first-class inducements, to persons desiring to erect large industrial establishments there.

The failure of H. S. Myers & Co., manufacturers of agricultural implements and steam engines and boilers, at York, is announced.

In the Court House at Sunbury may be found a desk and eagle quill which dates back to 1772. So says the Grand Jury in their official report.

Last week Jacob Saltsman, of Decatur township, Mifflin county, choked to death on a piece of meat, while intoxicated. His wife died the week before.

An Allentown lady became deranged at church, went home and jumped out of a second story window. She was not injured materially by the jump.

The Altoona Opera House has been engaged for twenty-one consecutive nights for revival purposes. Rev. E. P. Hammond will conduct the exercises.

A Berks county man, seventy-six years old, was arrested on Monday on a charge of seduction, etc., and found guilty. There was a very small child in the case.

A woman was delivered of a quartette of children the other day at Shirleysburg, Huntingdon county. The *accoucheur* is a prominent member of the Legislature.

A deaf and dumb son of Mr. Johnston Moore, of Scotch Valley, Blair county, met and killed a bear, on Sunday last. The lad chopped bruin's head open with an ax.

The first church at Tulpehocken, two miles east of Myerstown, of which Rev. Charles H. Lenbach, D. D., is the pastor, was built A. D., 1745, the second 1772, the third 1853.

When desperadoes in Luzerne county run out of provender, they steal a cow, drive her a short distance from her owner's house, slaughter her, and divide and carry away the beef.

There are now in the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-Minded 221 inmates, of whom 155 are from this Commonwealth, one from India, and the remainder divided among different States.

Mr. Darlington's experiment in changing the *Bucks County Intelligencer* to a semi-weekly has met with most deserved success. The *Intelligencer* has become under his skillful direction the model county newspaper.

The Butler *Eagle* of the 12th inst. says: It was reported on the street last night, that one of our prominent oil brokers had forged a check on an East Brady bank, used it as collateral for spot oil, pocketed the proceeds, amounting to over $10,000, and skipped the country.

The house of W. W. H. Davis, editor of the Doylestown *Democrat*, was entered by burglars on Sunday night. Six hundred dollars' worth of silverware was carried off, together with refreshments for the temporary needs of the gang.

The three papers in Hazleton, viz: the *Sentinel*, *Daily News* and *Anthracite Record*, have been consolidated, having come to the conclusion that "in union there is strength." Col. B. F. H. Lynn owned the two last named papers. He is a capable, energetic journalist.

A Lycoming debating society has settled the question, "Resolved, That the women shall make the fire," by deciding that it is not her place to get up first and build the fires. Then an outrageous decision will do much toward increasing the number of bachelors in that county.

It is a question with her neighbors whether Mrs. Felix McManaman, of Ashley, Luzerne county, committed suicide or was murdered. She was found dead on her bed on Saturday, with a bullet hole in her head. She and her husband did not live agreeably together.

John Dillon, of Chester county, has been imprisoned for stealing twenty steers from the stable of Sylvester Kennedy. The thief was detected by the owner driving sixteen of the cattle to the farm of a man to whom he had sold them. Dillon ran for his liberty, but was captured after a short run.

A musket is on exhibition at Lancaster which was carried at Valley Forge and in the battles of Bunker Hill and Lexington; was present at the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown and with Washington when he crossed the Delaware. It served through much of the late rebellion and was captured by the rebels. At Gettysburg it was recaptured.

The Johnstown *Tribune* of the 12th inst. says: A few evenings ago a little son of a gentleman named Neal Patton, who resides at Lloydsville, this county, was fatally scalded by pulling over upon itself a kettle of boiling water which had been left standing on the floor by the kitchen fire by child's mother. A portion of the skin of the unfortunate sufferer was parboiled, and its sufferings were very intense until the following morning, when death put an end to its agony. The boy was aged nearly three years and was very bright and intelligent.

The Greensburg *Tribune and Herald* says: A hen, belonging to James M. Robinson, of this place, laid a most remarkable egg one day last week. It is not the shape of an ordinary egg but has the form of a chicken. It is five inches long, has so shell upon it but is covered with an albumenous membrane. It has the body, the neck, head, bill, eyes and ears of a chicken all clearly defined. The only parts wanting to make a perfectly formed chicken are the wings and the legs. The hen was seen dropping it and was chased away before she began to pick and eat it. It is the most extraordinary thing in the line of a hen egg we have ever seen.

Last week James Kelley, aged fifteen years, fell down a well sixty feet in Chester county, the bucket in which he sat having become detached from the chain which had held it. The father and mother were witnesses of the accident. A colored boy named Pennington, who stood on a platform twenty-five feet from the bottom of the well was struck by the falling bucket but only slightly injured. He descended to the bottom, and in a short time had the boy elevated on the platform, having climbed up the wall with him on his arm. Young Kelley was in a critical condition on Saturday. Eighteen years ago a girl, while pumping water, fell into the same well. She was not killed, but badly hurt.

A GOOD JEU D'ESPRIT.

The Pilgrim's Progress.

1620—1875.

The following clever production, the authorship of which is unknown to us, is well worth reprinting:

1620. Lands on Plymouth Rock, and sets up for himself.

1621. Keeps Thanksgiving—in no danger of over-eating.

1622. Builds a Meeting House.

1623. Proclaims a Fast Day.

1628. Cuts down a May Pole at Merry Mount, as a rebuke to vain recreations.

1635. Is crowded for accommodations, and stakes out a new farm at Connecticut.

1637. Makes war on the Antinomians and the Pequot Indians—and whips both.

1638. Starts a *College* and

1640. Sets up a *Printing Press.*

1643. Goes into a Confederacy—the first Colonial Congress.

1648. Lays down the *Cambridge Platform.* Hangs a witch.

1649. Sets his face against the unchristian custom of wearing long hair, "a thing uncivil and uncomely."

1651. Is rebuked for "intolerable excess and bravery of apparel," and is forbidden to wear gold and silver lace, or other such gew-gaws.

1651. Coins Pine Tree Shillings—and makes the business profitable.

1663. Prints a Bible for the Indians.

1680. Buys a "hang-up" Clock, and occasionally carries a silver watch that helps him guess the time of day. About this period learns to use Forks at Table: a new fashion.

1692. Is scared by *Witches* again, at Salem; but gets the better of them.

1701. Founds *another College*, which, after a while, settles down at New Haven.

1704. Prints his first *Newspaper*, in Boston.

1705. Tastes *Coffee*, as a luxury, and at his own table.

1708. Constructs another *Platform*—this time at Saybrook.

1710. Begins to sip *Tea*—very sparingly. It does not come into family use till five-and-twenty years later.

1711. Puts a letter into his first *Post-office.*

1720. Eats a *Potato*—and takes one home to plant in his garden as a curiosity.

1721. Is *Inoculated* for the Small Pox—not without grave remonstrance from his conservative neighbors. Begins to *Snap by note*, on Sundays, thereby encountering much opposition and opening a ten years' quarrel.

1740. Manufactures tin ware, and starts the first *Tin Peddler* on his travels.

1742. Sees Faneuil Hall built. The cradle of Liberty is ready to be rocked.

1745. Builds an *Organ*, but does not yet permit it to be played in the Meeting House.

1750. Buys a bushel of *Potatoes* for winter's use—all his friends wondering what he will do with so many.

1755. Puts up a *Franklin Stove* in his best room, and tries one of the newly invented *Lightning Rods.*

1760. About this time begins to wear a collar to his shirt. When he can afford it, takes his wife to meeting in a *Chaise*, instead of on a pillion, as heretofore.

1765. Shows his dislike to stamped Paper, and joins the "Sons of Liberty."

1768. Tries his hand at *Type Pounding*—and yet succeeds in printing 50,000 copies.

1770. Buys a home-made *Wooden Clock.*

1773. Waters his *Tea* in Boston harbor. Plants *Liberty Trees*, wherever he finds good soil.

1774. Lights Boston streets with oil *Lamps*; a novelty (though "New Lights" had been plenty, some years before.)

1775. Shows Lord Percy how to march to "Yankee Doodle." Calls at Ticonderoga, to take lodgings for the season. Sends General Putnam (under the command of several colonels) with a small party, to select a site for Bunker Hill monument.

1776. *Brother Jonathan*—as he begins to be called in the family—declares himself Free and Independent.

1780. Buys a "Umbrillo," for Sundays; and whenever he shows it is laughed at for his effeminacy.

1791. Starts a *Cotton Spinning* factory.

1792. Has been raising Silk Worms, in Connecticut; and now gives his minister (not his wife) a home-made silk gown. Buys a *Carpet* for the *middle* of the parlor floor.

1793. Invents the *Cotton Gin*—and hereby trebles the values of Southern plantations.

1795–1800. Wears *Pantaloons* occasionally but not when in full dress. Begins to use *Plates* on the breakfast and tea table.

1802. Has the boys and girls *vaccinated.*

1806. Tries to burn a piece of *Hard Coal* from Philadelphia; a failure.

1807. Sees a boat go by *Steam* on the Hudson.

1815. Holds a little *Convention* at Hartford, but doesn't propose to dissolve the Union. Buys one of Terry's patent "wooden clocks," for $26, and regulates his watch by it.

1817. Sets up a Stove in the Meeting House and builds a fire in it on Sundays, to the information which is stoutly resisted by many.

1817. Begins to run a *Steamboat* on Long Island Sound—and takes passengers on it to New York, after making his will.

18 9. Grown bolder, he crosses the Atlantic in a steamship.

1822. Lights Gas in Boston (but doesn't light *Boston* with gas till 1850). At last sets a grate in his parlor. Buys a *Steel Pen* (one of Gillotts, sold at $33 per gross). Has his everyday Shirts made without *Ruffles.*

1825. A little ill, puts a *Percussion Lock* on his old musket.

1826. Buys his wife a pair of queer-shapped *India Rubber* overshoes. Puts on his first False Collar. Tries an "Experimental" railroad by horse power.

1828. Tastes his first *Tomato*—doubting it. Is told that it is inflammable—but tries himself with a knife-and buys *Silver Forks* for great occasions.

1833. Rubs his first *Friction Match*—then called a "Lucifer," and afterward a "Loco Foco." Shaves by the old Tinder Box with its flint and steel.

1835. Invents the *Revolver*, and set about supplying the world with it, as a peace-maker. Tries a *Gold Pen*, but cannot find a good one yet—not till 1844. Builds a real *Bastroad*, and rides on it.

1837. Gets in a Panic—and out again, after his use of "rag-paper-shinplasters."

1838. Adopts the new fashion of putting his letter in *Envelopes* (a fashion which does not prevail till seven years later).

1839. Sees his first *Daguerreotype*. Sits for his picture tearfully and wonderfully made. Begins to blow himself up with "Camphene" and "Burning Fluid;" and continues the process for years, with changes of name of the active agent, down to and including "Non-explosive Kerosene."

1844. Sends his first message by the *Electric Telegraph.*

1847. Buys his wife a *Sewing Machine*—in the vain hope that somehow it will keep the buttons on his shirts. Begins to receive advices from the "Spirit World."

1855. Begins to bore and be bored by the Hoosac Tunnel.

1858. Celebrates the laying of the *Ocean Cable*, and sends a friendly message to John Bull. Next week, begins to doubt whether the Cable has been laid, at all.

1861. Goes South, to help compose a family quarrel. Runs the risk of being shot.

1861–65. Climbs the Hill of Difficulty—relieved of his pack, after January 1, 1864; but loses GREAT-HEART, April 14, 1865.

1865. Gets the Atlantic Cable in working order at last, in season to send word to his British cousins (who have been waiting for an invitation to his funeral) that he "lives yet."

1865–75. Is reconstructing, and *talking about* Resumption. Sends his boys to the Museum to see an old-fashioned Silver Dollar.

1875. Goes to Bunker Hill, to pay honor to the illustrious men who commanded General Putnam. Thinks he won't inflate—and helps struggle a Western boy into—and he readily celebrate his second golden wedding by a grand family reunion, next year, in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA.

Arrival of Foreign Goods for the Centennial—Senator Bayard's Speech—Advice to Union Soldiers.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PHILADELPHIA, January 12, 1876.

While Congress is fighting over an appropriation of money to one of the greatest events in the history of the world, and making it dependent on the enfranchisement of an arch traitor who ought to have been hung long ago, the nations of the world are pouring in their contributions to celebrate the great Centennial of our country's history. There is *en route* from San Francisco nine car loads of goods and building material for the Japanese Commission. Egypt has landed one hundred and forty-two cases; Sweden is here, and a few days ago a delegation of Spaniards arrived with an outfit; and yet our own National Legislature halts, while a number of States have done absolutely nothing.

The great event of the past week here was the butternut celebration of the battle of New Orleans, gotten up for the purpose of washing the Union Army and presenting Senator Bayard for the Presidency. This man, from the State of whipping-posts and peach blossoms, opened with a lachrymose lamentation on the wrongs of the South, and told them how he has rolled, rumbled, tossed, sighed and groaned during the silent watches of the night over the wrongs of Louisiana. It was not over the hundreds of negroes butchered by the *banditti*, nor the outrages committed by them, but because those in-ess bloodhounds were not allowed to rule by force. What a glorious phase modern Democracy does present! It seems to me that the spirit of Jackson, as he looked into the crowd assembled at the Girard House amidst the fumes of whisky and smoke of tobacco, groaned "By the Eternal this is treason!"

Every loyal soldier in the nation received a personal insult when their crippled comrades were marched out of the capitol of the nation at the command of rebel officers in the House, to make way for rebel soldiers; and worse yet, when the motion protesting against it was referred to the Centennial Committee, on motion of Fernando Wood, the arch traitor. Soldiers, look over the records and see how your member of Congress voted when that motion came up. I wish the COMMERCIAL would publish the names of those voting for Wood's motion.

The appropriation for the Centennial, unless the rebels are pardoned, turning out Union soldiers to make way for rebels, weeping over the banditti of New Orleans, cotton claims paid, applauding the Southern chivalry and denouncing the loyalists of the South with reproach, is the part to which the Democratic party invites us. Republicans who voted to send Democrats to Congress ought to feel happy.

A. J. H.

PENNSYLVANIA ABOLITION SOCIETY.

The One Hundred and First Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery, &c., being the one hundred and first year since its organization, held in Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., Caleb Clothier, who had efficiently served as Treasurer for twenty-eight years, desired to be released, and a suitable minute was made in reference thereto. The election resulted as follows:

President—Dillwyn Parrish.

Vice Presidents—Benjamin Coates, T. Ellwood Chapman.

Treasurer—Henry M. Laing.

Secretaries—Joseph M. Truman, Jr., William Hescock.

Librarian—J. M. Truman, Jr.

Acting Committee—D. Parrish, Passamore Williamson, William J. Mullen, Alfred H. Love, H. M. Laing, O. Howard Wilson, William Still.

Board of Education—B. Coates, T. E. Chapman, Dillwyn Parrish, Benjamin P. Hunt, W. Heacock, William Still, J. M. Truman, Jr., Mordecai Buzby, H. M. Laing, Marcellus Balderston, William Whipper, Lukens Webster, Jacob C. White.

Committee on Property—C. Clothier, W. J. Mullen, T. E. Chapman.

Counsellors—Edward Hopper, George H. Earle, Joseph E. Rhoads, Joseph J. Lewis, D. Newlin Fell, Joseph Parrish.

A year or two before the war Alex. H. Stephens challenged to mortal combat Ben. Hill, the Confederate hero of Tuesday's debate. Mr. Hill declined and wouldn't fight.

How the Blood is Filtered.

When the blood contains the acrid elements which produce rheumatism, gout and venal disorders, the kidneys ought, for it is their office, to filter from the blood, in its passage through them, these hurtful impurities. When they do not, they may be incited to a thorough performance of their duty, and the blood thoroughly depurated by that admirable corrective of organic inactivity, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. Not only is torpidity of the kidneys overcome, through the agency of the Bitters, but digestion is facilitated, bilious tendencies counteracted, and the bowels stimulated to a due discharge of their function, which, in connection with that of the kidneys, tends to free the system from the bodily refuse, whose retention is so prejudicial to health.

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Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficult breathing, general weakness, horror of disease, weak nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic system, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent blackspots flying before the eyes with temporary suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, etc. These symptoms all arise from a weakness, and no remedy like E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. It never fails. Thousands are now enjoying health who have used it. Get the genuine. Sold only in $1 bottles. Take only E. F. Kunkel's. Depot and office, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ask for Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron. This truly valuable tonic has been so thoroughly tested by all classes of the community that it is now deemed indispensable as a Tonic medicine. It cools the blood, purifies the blood and gives tone to the stomach, renovates the system and prolongs life.

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Head and all complete in two hours. No fee till head passes. Send Pin and Stomach removed by Dr. KUNKEL, 259 North Ninth street, Advice free. No fee until cured. Ask for KUNKEL'S WORM SYRUP. Price $1, and guaranteed. Send for circular. MWF

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PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Army Transportation on the Missouri River.

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF TH

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, January 13, 1876.

The ease and quiet heretofore noted in financial circles continued to-day, and any attempt at extended remarks in description of the money market would be a simple repetition of what has been previously and frequently reported in this column. In other cities the general tendency is toward ease and plentitude. In the West at present there is not a very full employment of money in moving the crops, but it is thought that the advent of cold weather will stimulate pork-packing operations so as to cause an active demand for funds from that source. The movement of currency at present is toward New York, and the banks of that city are increasing the cash balances largely. Of the Boston money market the *Advertiser* says: "The money market shows increased ease, and the banks now find much difficulty in keeping their funds satisfactorily employed. The general quiet of trade at this season of the year limits the amount of paper which is making, and the offerings from bank customers are light, while in the open market the supply of really desirable paper is not large, and unsatisfactory notes are not wanted even at high rates. Money continues to accumulate under these circumstances, and rates are weakening. New York funds continue in fair demand, but the banks generally are not disposed to draw for them unless at a premium of 30 cents or upward on a thousand. This is not because of any scarcity of funds in New York, but is one of the characteristic features of a very easy money market, and means, simply, that the banks with unemployed balances here do not care to increase them by drawing funds home from New York, where they are drawing three per cent. interest." The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Tuesday says: "The week has been an active one in our local money market, and there was some indication of currency returning from the country. The shipments have been large to the country, but yesterday they were light. The demand for money continues heavy, but bankers are scrutinizing paper closely." The Chicago *Times* reports the money market there as follows: "Notwithstanding the weather was very favorable for the marketing of hogs, the country inquiry for favors was much smaller than was anticipated. Indeed, the demand from all sources for accommodations of all kinds was considerably lighter than on the day preceding, and in almost all departments of the money market a rather slow movement was reported. Still, as the quietude exhibited was generally believed to be a mere temporary matter, the banks were unwilling to change in the least their treatment of borrowers. Parties in good standing were accommodated with funds promptly, but for outside applicants, or holders of indifferent paper, a comparatively close loan market was maintained.

—Judge Deady, of Oregon, rendered on the 4th of December, an important decision in bankruptcy, which will be of interest to the legal profession and to business interests in general. Following is the syllabus of the opinion:

"A petition to have a corporation adjudged a bankrupt may be maintained *by any creditor* of such corporation, and the provisions of section twelve of the act of March 3d, 1875, in relation to the number and amount of creditors required to join in such petition against a natural person, do not apply."

—It is stated by the Monongahela *Republican* that the Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railroad will attempt the completion of its track to Brownsville by the issue of bonds—one-third of the face of each being good for payment of freightage. It is expected that these bonds will be readily taken, and it is hoped the company will employ able men to present their claims to the people at public meetings called for that purpose.

—The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle* gives the following account of the progress of the demonetization of silver now going on in Germany;

Notwithstanding that there is still a demand for gold on account of the German mint, the supplies of money seeking employment continue large, and in the open market the best bills are taken at about half per cent. beneath the official minimum. It is anticipated that during the next fortnight or three weeks, there will be an augmented inquiry in connection with the wants of the community, incidental to the close of the year; but as soon as the business of the new year has commenced there is every reason to believe that the money market will again relapse into very easy condition. Some uncertainty, however, exists with regard to the probable requirements of the German mint. It is stated that the intention of the German Government to complete the demonetization of silver at one stroke. This would lead to a great increase in the demand for gold, and it has been decided, therefore, to coin the silver into pieces from standard to token money, and to demonetize, at once, only the 2-thaler pieces. The purchases of silver on account of it are fixed to be commenced at once; but it will be seen that the Government are anxious to pursue a policy of caution, for it is not placing their own and the money markets of Europe. France still keeps the large supply of 5,000,000 in gold, locked up in the vaults of the Bank of France, and she will not probably let loose her hold of it until the German coinage operations are entirely completed. It is fortunate, perhaps, that the trade of Europe has been exceedingly quiet while these gold coinage operations have been in progress, or else the disturbance might have had serious results; and it is also fortunate that German merchants could not bear the strain of any speculation, one result of which has been to inspire an additional spirit of caution into German statesmen.

—With regard to the proposition to repeal the legal tender property of greenbacks before the Government, the maker of the notes, has provided for their redemption, an English authority, the London *Economist*, observes:

President Grant's last recommendation is much more open to dispute. He proposes that "greenbacks should continue to be a legal tender," say not later than the 1st of January, 1877, though specie payments are not to be resumed till two years later—that is, in January, 1879. But this is contrary to all principle. A "greenback" is a promise of the United States, which it was not convenient to pay at once, and to obtain the currency of which, without such immediate payment, it was made "legal tender." Having been forced into a compulsory tender of being something with which any one could pay a debt, was substituted for the advantage of being payable at the option of the creditor. It was not a complete equivalent, but it was a partial compensation. But now the President proposes to take away the equivalent and leave the evil. On a particular day greenbacks are to cease to be compulsorily tender, but to any one else that the holders will not be able to pass them away, and will be compelled to keep them; but they will not be payable on demand for two years afterward. Whoever, therefore, on the 1st of January, 1877, is a holder of greenbacks will probably suffer more or less loss, for the value of greenbacks will fall when they cease to be legal tender, and when no one is obliged to receive them. *Scarcely any act of monetary tyranny can be more complete* than first to give a piece of paper a fictitious value and then to take from it that value without keeping the promise.

—The following table shows the prices of gold, Government bonds, railway stocks, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by the Fifth National Bank, No. 16 Sixth street:

	10:20 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
January 13, 1876.						
Gold	112⅜	112⅜	.....	.....	112⅜	112⅜
U. S. 6's 1881, coup.	119⅞	119⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865	116⅞	116⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	117⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867, registered	119⅞	119⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1867	120⅛	120⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
5-20's, 1868	120⅞	120⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's	117⅛	117⅛	.....	.....	.....	.....
10-40's, coupons	117⅛	117⅛	.....	.....	75⅞	75⅞
Quicksilver	37½	37½	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	.....	.....	.....	.....	37⅞	37⅞
Adams Express	.....	.....	.....	.....	105	.....
United States Exp	.....	.....	.....	.....	82	.....
New York Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	62½	62½
Erie	15⅜	.....	.....	.....	15⅜	15⅜
Michigan Central	58⅝	.....	.....	.....	.....	58⅜
Michigan Southern	62⅝	62	61⅞	62	.....	62⅛
Illinois Central	.....	.....	90¼	.....	.....	.....
Clev. & Pittsburgh	.....	.....	90¼	.....	.....	.....
Chicago & N. western	40⅛	40¾	40¾	.....	.....	41
Do preferred	58¾	58⅝	59	.....	.....	59⅛
Rock Island	106	106	106	.....	.....	106⅛
St. Paul common	37⅞	37⅞	38	.....	.....	38
Do preferred	71	71⅛	71⅝	.....	71⅝	71⅝
Wabash common	3⅞	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fort Wayne	99½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Mississippi	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	.....	17⅞	18⅛
Union Pacific	71⅛	71⅜	.....	.....	.....	71⅞
Harlem	.....	.....	132	.....	.....	.....
Hannibal & St. Jos.	20	.....	.....	.....	20¾	20⅞
Cin. C. & I. C.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4⅜	4⅜
Missouri Pacific	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11⅜
Atlantic & Pacific Tel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
S. Carolina's, April	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. Carolin's, July	34½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Missouri 6's	102⅜	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

—The following is the report of the prices of leading stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board, as received by wire at noon to-day:

Stocks.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Pennsylvania Central	.....	.....	34½
Reading	.....	.....	51⅜
Oil Creek	.....	.....	12¾
Lehigh Valley	62¾	.....	63
Allegheny Valley	.....	.....	94½
Central Transportation	.....	.....	45¾
P., C., & St. L. m. b	80½	81	.....

[By Associated Press.]

Gold Closed at 112⅜.

MONEY.

NEW YORK, January 13.—Money 4@6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper scarce at 6½@8 per cent. Customs receipts $204,000. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $360,000. Clearings $29,000,000. Sterling steady at 484½@487.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 112¾, declined to 112¾ and closed at 112⅜. Rates paid for carrying were 6, 3, 5, 3½, 4, 4½ and 2 per cent.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

Government bonds active and firm. Railroad bonds strong. State securities quiet but a further advance in some of the Western shares—Northwestern and St. Paul. At the close the market was strong and advancing. Western shares leading and absorbing most of the speculative interest. The North western and St. Paul shares were favorably affected by telegrams from Milwaukee that the Governor of Wisconsin in his message to the Legislature recommends the repeal of the Potter law and proposes a substitute similar to the Massachusetts law. Lake Shore was strong at 62⅝. Transactions 92,000 shares, of which 9,000 were Pacific Mail, 15,000 North western, 26,000 St. Paul and 20,000 Lake Shore. The following were the closing quotations:

STOCKS.	
W. U. Telegraph	75⅝
Pacific Mail	37⅞
Adams Express	105
Wells Fargo Exp	82
American Exp	58
United States Ex	82
Terre Haute	8¼
Do preferred	19
Ohio & Mississippi	18¼
Burling'n & Quincy	115¾
Hannibal & St. Jos.	20⅞
Delaware & Lack	118½
Atlantic & P. Tel	48¾
Indiana Central	4½
Union Pac. stock	71⅝
Cen. Pac. bonds	104½
Union Pac. bonds	103
Do land grants	101¼
Panama	131

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coupons, 1881	120¾	10-40's	116⅝
5-20's, 1865	116¾	10-40's coupons	117⅛
5-20's, 1865, new	117⅛	New 5's	117⅝
5-20's, 1867	119⅞	Currency 6's	122½
5-20's, 1868	120¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	44½	Virginia, old	38
Tennessee, new	44½	Missouri 6's	102¾
Virginia, new	37½		

LONDON, January 13, 5 P. M.—The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day was £106,000. The bullion in the bank increased £378,000 the past week. The proportion of the bank reserve to liabilities is 39¾ per cent. Consols for money 93 13-16; for account 93⅝. United States bonds—5-20's, 1865, 104⅝; do 1867, 109; new 5's 106; 10-40's, 106⅝. Railroad securities—Erie 14⅞; do preferred 31.

PARIS, January 13.—Rentes 65 francs 98½ centimes.

FRANKFORT, January 13.—United States bonds—New 5's 96¾.

NEW ORLEANS, January 13.—Gold 112⅞. Sight ¼ per cent. discount. Sterling—Bank 544½@545.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, THURSDAY, January 13, 1876.

The movement of business in wholesale and commission circles was again quite light to-day, although perhaps in some respects it was an improvement on the preceding day's trade. Merchants are still very generally engaged in settling up last year's accounts and in making the numerous firm changes and removals which are now taking place. As a consequence, actual business continues light, and the market remains without especial features of interest. Values continue steady and unimportant alterations in quotations are noted.

The receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last are as follows:

Flour, bbls	621	Apples, bbls	20
Corn, bus	1,600	Cheese, lbs	25
Wheat, bus	720	Butter, pkgs	52
Barley, bus	2,855	Bacon, lbs	110
Oats, bus	2,055	Hay, bales	96
Rye, bus	105		

The quotations given in the following reports are prices realized in wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified. On small sales, dealers will charge an advance. Prices of grain, unless stated to the contrary, are free in elevator.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

GRAIN—The trade in this department continues sluggish and unsatisfactory, values, however, remaining wholly unchanged. Receipts are very light. Wheat was steady and unchanged at the following quotations: Michigan white at 1 39@1 40; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at 1 32@1 35; do red winter at 1 26@1 30, the latter for strictly prime qualities. Milwaukee red at 1 30@1 38; low grades are dull and neglected at 1 15@1 22; white corn is steady as to quality. Corn was quiet at former prices. We quote new shelled at 54@55c for good yellow; new ear 48@50c for mixed; 50@52c for choice yellow; old shelled in elevator 56@57c; old ear 52@53c. Oats were steady and unchanged We quote mixed Pennsylvania and Ohio 38@40c; white do at 41@42c; Western white at 44@46c. Barley—Not much doing and Canada is held at 1 30@1 35 # bushel; choice spring at 1 25@1 28; common to prime at 1 00@1 10; fall 1 10@1 15; low grades nominal at 90c@1 00. Rye—Not much doing; held at 80@83c # bushel. Jobbing sales were made at the usual advance.

FLOUR—There continues to be a steady and firm market on all choice brands, while low grades are overshadowed and depressed. We quote the wholesale prices of the local millers as follows: No. 1 white wheat flour 7 75@8 00 # bbl; No. 1 amber do 7 25; red wheat flour 6 25@7 00; in sacks 25c off # bbl. The following prices of the leading dealers for standard brands of flours are steady as follows: Choice brands of white winter wheat flour 7 75@8 00; well-known brands of family flour 7 00@7 25; Wisconsin is quoted at 6 50@6 75; Minnesota 6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis 8 00@8 50; choice patents 8 25@8 50; new red winter wheat flour is active at 6 00@6 25; Graham flour 6 00@7 25; self-raising flour, in 6 # packages, 4 25 # 100 lbs; choice buckwheat flour (in sacks per bush), is retailed at 90 # bbl; kegs 83 75. Rye flour at 5 00@5 25 # bbl. Buckwheat flour 3@3½c # lb.

HAY—The market is unchanged. We quote upland prairie, baled, per ton, $12 00@14 00; timothy, $18 00@19 00; loose, from wagon $17 00@22 00, as per quality and condition. Straw rules at 11 50@12 00 per ton for baled.

MILL FEED—There is a steady trade at low values. We quote bran at 80@85c per cwt; seconds 95c@1 00 # cwt; middlings at 1 15@1 20 # cwt; corn meal in round lots $1 40 # cwt; chopped feed $1 25@1 30.

Country Produce.

APPLES—The market is about steady. We quote choice eating apples at 3 25@3 50 # barrel; large cooking 2 75@3 00; common to medium grades in limited demand at 2 00@2 50 # barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—Holders of prime quality are firm in their views with sale at 7@8c # gallon.

BEANS—The stock continues large and the market is weak. Prime white navy beans are quoted in a jobbing way at 1 25@1 35 # bushel; medium are nominally 1 15@1 25.

BEESWAX—The market is quiet with little doing except in a jobbing way; nominally 30@35c # lb.

BUTTER—Under the influence of the cold weather the market was firm to-day, and all choice grades sold quickly at full quotations. The receipts by rail have been very large reaching 12 packages for the week ending to-day, prior to which only 29 packages; # medium to good 20@23c; common 12@14c # lb.

CHEESE—There is a light trade at unchanged prices. We quote prime Ohio factory at 12½@13c # lb; New York Goshen 13@13½c; Sweitzer 13@15c; Limburger 15@16c.

CIDER—The market was firm under light receipts; prices are nominally at 6 00@7 00 per bbl, as to quality and size of barrels.

DRIED FRUITS—Bright apples, sliced, 11¼@12c; Bright apples, quartered at 8@9c; Chopped apples, halves, new, 12½@13½c; Peaches, peeled, 20@22c; Unpeeled, 12½@13½c; Prairie chickens 35@40c; Raspberries 35@38c; Cherries, pitted, 25@28c Cherries, unpitted, 8@9c.

EGGS—The market contains an ample supply, and prices were easy. We quote strictly fresh 24@25c; candled 22@23c.

GAME—Is about out of market, and prices are nominal. We quote venison at 18c for saddles; for short saddles 16@18c for long saddles; whole deer 10@12c per #. Rabbits sold at 20@25c per pair; squirrels are not wanted at any price; coon sell at 35c per # wood. Quails were quoted at 1 75@2 25 per dozen; grouse at 6@8 50 per dozen; prairie chickens at 1 00@1 50 per dozen; pheasants $3 50@4 00.

HOMINY—In fair supply. We note sales in a regular way at 1 40@1 45 # barrel.

HONEY—New domestic honey is steady at 25@28c # lb; California is quoted at 20@22c # lb.

HOPS—In sluggish demand for present use only. Prices are quiet depressed. Choice 1875's rule at 15@22c # lb, while mediums have no fixed value. Prices are very uncertain.

LARD—In fair supply. We quote nominally 10¾@11c # lb.

NUTS—The supply is liberal and the market quiet. Chestnuts are nominal at $3 00@3 25 # bushel; peanuts are infair request at easy prices; prime to choice Virginia nuts sell at 5@6c according to quality; Virginia 7½@8c; shellbarks are easy at 1 25@1 50 # bushel; walnuts depressed at 30@40c # bushel; local nuts at $5 50@4 00 # bushel.

PEARS—There was a fair demand for California, the only kind offering, with ready sales at 4 75@4 00 # box, as to quality.

POTATOES—Receipts are large; prices and prices on track were wholly nominal. We quote nominally peach-blows on track at 38@40c per bushel; Early Rose 37@38c; Peerless 35@36c. From store sales were made of peachblows at 45@48c.

POULTRY—The supply of poultry continues very light, and prices are firm with an upward tendency. We quote dressed chickens at 13@14c # lb; turkeys 18@20c; ducks 15@16c, Live chickens 45@50c per pair by the coop.

VEGETABLES—Onions are in large stock and slow. We quote at $1 25@1 35 # barrel. Dried vegetables are quoted at 6@6½c # pound. Turnips 35@45c # bushel. Beets 45@50c # bushel. Parsnips 60@70c # bushel.

Provisions.

Trade continued steady, though not very active. Prices are unchanged, though the feeling is easy under the reports of a downward tendency in the West, and increased receipts of hogs for packing.

CURED AND CUT MEATS—Hams, extra sugar-cured 14½c; shoulders do, 11c; breakfast bacon 13 c. 13½c; dried beef 15c; beef tongues, sugar cured, $7 50 per dozen; plain shoulders 10c; short rib sides 13¼c; clear do 13¾c; ham sausage 10c.

MESS PORK—The market is easy. We quote prime mess pork at $21 50 # bbl; family mess $21 00; short cut $21 50 # bbl.

LARD—We quote refined in tierces 12¾c # lb. Sold half bbls 14½c; in buckets 14¾c; 3 lb cailles 15¾c; 5 lb do 16¼c; 3 lb pails 17; do 5 lb, 16½c; do 6 lb, 16¾c.

LARD OIL—The market is firm. We quote extra No. 1 lard oil, current make, 81 05 per gallon; No. 1 do, 95c; No. 2, 85c.

TALLOW—We quote chandlers tallow at 10@10¼c; choice country rendered 9@9¼c; medium do 7¼@8c.

DRESSED HOGS—Are coming in rather sluggishly and selling steadily at 5 00@5 25.

Groceries.

Trade was rather quiet, with a total absence of any especial features to note. Prices are steady and unchanged.

Green Coffees.	# lb.	*Sugars.*	# lb.
Fancy Rio	25	c Standard A	10½c
Choice Rio	24	c Standard B	10¼c
Prime Rio	23	c Do. extra C	10½c
Good Rio	22	c Extra C—yel.	9¾@10c
Ordinary Rio	21	c C—yellow	8¾c
Java	33	c Franklin, B	9¾c
Roasted Coffees.		Cut Loaf	12¾c
Rio, in papers	27@27½	c Crushed	11¾c
24 grades do	25½@26c	Powdered	11¾c
Java, in papers	35	c Granulated	11 c
Java, in bulk	34½	c Good fair N. O.	8 c
Teas.		Fully Do	9¼c
YoungHyson 45c@1	00	Prime do	9¾c
Gunpowder	90c@1	10 Choice fair do	9 c
Imperial	90c@1	00 White clarified do	10 c
Japan	40c@	85 *Molasses.*	# gall.
Oolong	25c@	80 Strp ch. N. O.	60@65c
Fancy	1	00 Prime	55@56c
Souchong	35c@	75 Good	50c
Starch.		# lb	
Pearl	4¾@5	c Ex. white drips	70c
Silver gloss	9¼c	Sugar drips	60c
Corn	6¼c	Lower grades	35@50c
Rice.		*Spices.*	
Choice Carl'a	7¾@8	c Cloves	60 c
Patna	7¼@8	c Allspice	18@19 c
Rangoon	7¼@7¾	c Cassia	35@35 c
Louisiana	7	c Nutmegs	@1 35
		Pepper	25 c
Soaps.		*Soaps.*	
Bi-carb, in kegs	5	c Irish soap, # box	@1 25
Bi-carb in 10 # papers	6¾	c S. S. Star, # box	5 75
Bi-carb in 5 papers	7	c Babbitt's best, 1 box	6 00
Star, full weight	18	c St. Patrick do	7 00
Stearine	15	c Do. X. Y. City, # b	9¾c
Mould	12@12	c German anotiled do	7@8c

TOBACCOS—A moderate movement continues to characterize this line of trade, without quotable change in values. We quote as follows:

Manufactured—			
Spun rolls	52@53c	Smoking—Grun	50@75c
Black Navy	55@63c	ulated	
Black Tens	57@60c	*Leaf Tobacco—*	
Louisville Navy	60@62c	Western leaf—	
Louisville Cav	68@70c	wrappers	15@20c
Virginia Navy	58@63c	West'n leaf—lugs	9@12c
Virginia Tens	58@63c	Ohio seed wrap	18@22c
Virginia Cav	59@64c	Ohio seed filler	9@12c
Double Thick	63@68c	Conn. seed (choice)	
Flounders	63@65c	wrapper	60@70c
Bright pounds	38c@41	Conn. filler	12@15c
Black Quarters	57@60c	Havana wrap	125@250
Rough & Ready	65@85c	Havana fillers	85c@1 25
Fine Cut plugs	70@80c	*Cigars—*	
Fine Cut	55@60c	Penn'a. seed	@15@ 20
Cut and Dry	33@42c	Connecticut	25@ 30
Scotch Snuff	55@60c	West'n & Havana	30@ 36
Black Snuff	60@65c	Havana	60@150

FISH—A steady trade at firm prices is noted in fish, with a good demand. We present the following revised list of quotations:

	Per bbl.		
Extra No. 1 Mess	22 00	Labrador herring,	
mackerel	$34 00	split	$ 8 50
No. 1 mess do	22 00	Round do	6 50
Ex. No. 1 shore do	21 00	Lake herring	5 00
No. 1 shore do	25 00	Smoked bloat'rdo	1 00
Ex. No. 1 bay do	20 00	Large Georges	
No. 1 bay do	19 00	codfish, # lb	6½c
Ex. No. 2 do	16 00	Medium do	6 c
No. 2 do	15 00	Boneless codfish	7½c
Large No. 3 do	11 00	Halibut do	14½c
Whitefish	5 75	No. 1 herring, # box	40 c
California salmon, half-bbls	9 50	Scaled herring, do	50 c

CANNED GOODS—There is a good demand at steady prices. We quote: Tomatoes, 3-lb cans # doz, $1 05; peaches, 2-lb cans, # doz, $2 25@2 50; corn, 2-lb cans, # doz, $2 25; Lima beans, 2-lb cans $2 25; string beans, 2-lb cans $1 50; cherries, 2-lb cans $2 25@2 50; blackberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; strawberries, 2-lb cans $2 00; raspberries, 2-lb cans $2 25; asparagus, 2½-lb cans $3 75; pineapples, 2-lb cans $2 00; pears, 2-lb cans $2 25; pickles, $1 35; quart do $2 25; half gallon do $3 75; gallon pickles, # doz, $5 50; bbls containing 1,200 pickles, $25; bbls containing 600 pickles, $14 75.

OYSTER FACTS—There is a fairly active business at unchanged prices. We quote: Raisins—Layers, new # box, $2 25; London layers do $4 50; Valentias, 11½@12c # lb; Sultanas 18c. Dates 8½@9c # lb. Currants 8½c. Citron 35c. Prunes 7½@8½c. Almonds—Langredoc 25c; do shelled 38c; do Tarragona 37c; do Jordan 56c; do Ivica 22c. Walnuts—Naples 20c; Marbot 17c; Sicily filberts 15c. Smyrna figs 18@20c. Brazil nuts 10c. Macaroni 15@18c. Tapioca 7@8c. Lemons—Messina, # box, $7 00. Cocoanuts—$7 00 per hundred.

Petroleum.

January 14—The market was quiet but steady yesterday, at about former quotations. Crude fell off a trifle under heavy offerings, but refined was firm with prices fully maintained.

CRUDE—The market was quiet but firm at quotations a shade below the extreme prices quoted at the close of the previous day. We quote Allegheny Union at wells at 1 70@1 75; United and Pennsylvania do 1 68½@1 70; Grant do 1 65@1 68; Corn Planter sale; no demand at shipment $1 90@1 95. Sales and rosins to the aggregate of 245,000 barrels were reported.

REFINED—There was a steady and active market both here and in the East where an improved demand is reported. We quote standard white cans at 10½@10¾c for prompt. New York rules at 14@14½c for prompt and January. Philadelphia is quoted at 11¾@14c for spot. Baltimore rules at 13¾@13¾c.

OIL BARRELS—Remain quiet and unchanged at 1 16@1 18 for wells and 1 10@1 10 for country.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—The *Herald* says: The crude petroleum markets of the region were steady, and although no positive advance took place in any of the deliveries. At the wells, however, prices generally advanced from $1 93½ to $1 96¾. United opened at $1 70, declined in the face of heavy offerings to $1 67½, but rallied at the close to $1 70 bid, $1 71½ asked. The closing quotations were:

	Bid.	Asked.
United at wells	$1 70	$1 71½
Union at wells	1 71½	1 72½
Pennsylvania at wells	1 68½	1 70
F. F. certificates	1 96½	1 97½
Conduit at wells	1 92½	1 93
Oil City	1 92½	1 93½
Lower creek	1 92½	1 93½
Upper creek	1 92½	1 93½

The total sales were 4,000 barrels.

OIL CITY, January 13.—The *Courier* says: The market opened at the closing quotations of Tuesday and some sales were made of United at wells at $1 68½@1 70, closing at $1 69¾ bid, $1 69¾ asked; immediate shipment $1 92½. Sales at wells 50,000 barrels; pipage paid certificates 7,000 barrels.

NEW YORK, January 13, closing 12.—The petroleum market is up again about ¼c higher under a stronger demand from shippers in consideration of the moderate supplies. Sales 47,000 barrels crude in bulk at 7½c; 16,500 barrels refined at 14½c; 5,000 cases do at 18¾c, and 12,000 barrels do on private terms; and for Philadelphia delivery 5,000 barrels crude at 7 13-16c, and 5,000 barrels do at 13¾c. The closing quotations were: Crude in bulk 8c for prompt; do in shipping order 7¾; refined 14¾c; cases 18@19c. At Baltimore refined is quoted at 13¾c; at Philadelphia 13¾@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 14.—Market quiet; standard white 13 15-16@14c; crude in bulk 7½c; cases 13c.

TITUSVILLE, January 13.—Market opens steady at $1 70@1 75 bid.

OIL CITY, January 13.—Market firm at $1 93½ and ROUSEVILLE, January 14.—Market quiet and firm at $1 90@1 92½.

TIDIOUTE January 13.—Market very strong at $1 92½@1 95.

PARKERS, January 13.—Market quiet but firm; United nominal at $1 88½; Union and Conduit $1 70; outside lines $1 65; shipment $1 93½.

[By Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, January 13.—Petroleum quiet; crude 7¾@8c; refined 14c; cases 18@20c; crude 7¾@8c; refined 13¾@14c.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13.—Petroleum firm; crude in barrels 11c; refined 13¾@14c.

BALTIMORE, January 13.—Petroleum quiet crude 7¾@8c; refined 13¾@14c.

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, January 11, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Lockhart & F	Warden, F & Co, Phila	205
Vesta O W	Seconfina, Phila	1,600
Citizens' Ref Co.	John S Davis, Phila	250
Livingston Bros.	Franciscus, H & Co, Mif flin	103
Warden & O	Newbold & Co, Balto	5
Total		910

January 13, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Vesta O W	Geo Seconfina, Phila	1,600
Citizens' O W	John S Davis, Phila	450
J A McKee & Son	J B Tilford, Phila	258
Total		2,108

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY A. V. R. R. January 13, 1876.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
G M Robinson	Citizens' Oil Works	83

Drugs and Chemicals.

DRUGS—There has been a fair jobbing business in drugs since our last report. The following revised list of quotations is furnished by Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, Liberty street:

Acid.			
Acetic	12	@	18
Hydr	1 03	@	1 12
Nitric	7	@	8
Sulphuric	2¾	@	4½
Tartaric	54	@	60
Alcohol, gal	2 90	@	3 00
Aloes.			
Cape	16	@	20
Socot	55	@	75
Am Carb	22	@	25
Aqua	8	@	12
Arsenic	30	@	35
Ashes.			
Pearl	4	@	5
Bal Copa	26	@	1 00
Bay rum, gal	2 75	@	4 00
Bark.			
Casia	38	@	38
Cinch red	20	@	25
" pale	20	@	80
" com	15	@	40
Black Lead.			
American	4	@	6
East Ind	11	@	12
Germain	8	@	10
Sine mass	73	@	75
Sine flow	11	@	12
Borax ref'd	15	@	18
Bromide K	45	@	50
Flors of S	5	@	6
Calomel Am	80	@	90
Camphor	45	@	50
Camp ref	51	@	55
Cantha'd	1 75	@	2 00
Cham Germ	30	@	40
Chloral	1 00	@	1 20
Chlorof'm	1 05	@	1 20
Cocaine	7	@	8
Cochineal	68	@	75
Cream tart	40	@	45
Copperas	2	@	3
Corrosive	1	@	1 10
Cubebs	15	@	20
Dover's	1	@	1 10
Emery Emb	10	@	12
Et Nit spts	45	@	50
Ergot	1	@	1 10
Ext Logwood	13	@	14
Ext Liquor	13	@	14
Italian	25	@	30
Epsom	3	@	4
Fustic	3	@	4
Flaxseed	4	@	5
Gum.			
Arabic sifted	30	@	30
" White	40	@	50
Assafœtida	40	@	50
Camphor	60	@	65
Myrrh	50	@	60
Opium	7 50	@	7 75
Shellac	45	@	50
" Flake	50	@	1 00
Hodm's Aq	10	@	12
Iodide Mah	1 00	@	1 25
Span 6's	1 10	@	1 25
Gelline	1 40	@	1 50
Jump Ext	2	@	3
Lupulin	1 50	@	1 75
Mace	1 45	@	1 95
Morphine	2 60	@	2 75

NATRONA CHEMICALS—Trade continues fairly active at unchanged values. The following are the rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company to the wholesale trade:

Saleratus	4½c
Less quantity	5c
Sal soda, (50 cent kegs)	1½c
Less quantity	2c
Sal soda—25 lbs	2½c
Less quantity	3c
Caustic soda—70 drums	5½c
Less quantity	6c
Copperas—20 bbls	1½c
Less quantity	2c
Brown alum—70 bbls	2½c
Less quantity	3c
Sulphuric acid	3½c
Muriatic acid	3½c
Nitric acid	6½c
Chloride calcium	3½c
Pure alumina	3½c
Lump alum	3½c

Terms, cash in 30 days.

WHITE LEAD, PAINTS, &c.—There is a fair trade at low prices. We quote:

Mag cal	90
Carb	30
Morph sulph	40
Opium	6 50
Quinine	2 50
Rochelle salts	35
Saltpetre	8
Senna	40
Soda, bi-carb	3
Soda, sal	1
Soda, ash	3
Strychnine	1
Sulphur flour	3
Sulphur roll	3
Tartar emetic	60
Vanilla	9 00
Zinc, sulph	7
Paints, &c.	
Litharge	8
Lead, red	8
Lead, white	8
Ochre, yellow	2
Putty	3
Vermilion, Am	15
Vermilion, Eng	65
Whiting	2
Whiting, gilders'	4
Window glass	2
Varnish, No. 1 turp	2 75
Varnish, extra turp	3 50
Varnish, No. 1 furn	2 25
Varnish, extra furn	3 00
Varnish, damar	1 50
Varnish, mastic	2 00
Varnish, gold size	1 50
Varnish, japan	1 50

Sheep—Estimated receipts 4,000 head. Market dull; common to choice

CITY MATTERS.

For eighty-five cents per month the DAILY COMMERCIAL will be mailed to travelers or to subscribers who are temporarily absent from Pittsburgh. The address of the paper will be changed as often as is desired.

Local Observations.

OFFICE OF THE OBSERVER, U. S. SIG. SERV., Room 23, First National Bank PITTSBURGH, PA., January 13, 1876.

Time.	Bar.	Th'r.	Hum	Wind. Dir.	Force.	Weath.
7 A.M..	30.402	18	68	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
2 P.M..	30.450	22	58	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy
9 P.M..	30.480	20	70	W.	Fresh.	Cloudy

Mean barometer...30.457; Highest thermon.....32
Mean thermon.....20; Lowest thermon.....18

Dr. Hunter

Devotes special attention to diseases of the throat, lungs and ears. Office, No. 178 Fourth avenue, above Grant street. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 7 P. M. FWTF

Committee Organizations.

The Water Committee met yesterday afternoon and organized by the election of Dr. J. Guy McCandless as chairman.

The Street Committee also met and elected W. W. Thomson chairman.

Pennsylvania Insurance Company.

The following directors of the Pennsylvania Insurance Company were yesterday elected for the ensuing year: C. Yeager, L. Walter, W. W. Patrick, C. C. Boyle, J. C. Lappe, Jacob Painter, Thomas Sterrett, James Graham, George W. Evans, James P. Brewer, Louis J. Aaron, J. C. Fleiner, J. S. Reymer.

High School Teachers Elected.

The High School Committee met last evening, Mr. Harper in the chair, and elected Miss Margaret Acheson McCutcheon, assistant teacher in the normal department and Mr. Mahlon Montilla Bosworth in charge of the "offices" of the commercial department, at a salary of $40 per month each. Both parties are graduates of the High School.

Allegheny Health Committee.

The Health Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening. The most important business before the committee was the election of a Health Officer for the ensuing year. There were some five or six candidates, the principal ones being Christ. Hoch, the present incumbent, and W. B. Hunker. Mr. Hoch was elected on the fourth ballot, receiving six votes to five for Mr. Hunker. A resolution was adopted fixing the office hours of the Health Officer as follows: From May 1 to October 1, from 7:30 to 9:30 A. M., and from 4 to 5:30 P. M.; for the remainder of the year, from 7 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 5 P. M. The committee decided to ask for an appropriation of $2,000 for the year.

Grand Charity Concert.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

I want to explain that the arrangements for the concert, on the 20th, were made before the originators knew of the existence of the Society for general relief, organized to take the place of the one recently dissolved; and the funds which may be obtained by this concert, will be at the disposal of the ladies who have gotten it up, of whom Mrs. Dr. Cole and Mrs. Mormon Hunter are active. They propose to exercise great care that their benefactions may not duplicate those of any existing society, and do their utmost to avoid even a fleeting liberal donation to the Homœopathic and Passavant hospitals, say) in carefully distributing in places and to persons not reached by the general society. JANE G. SWISSHELM.

The Prayer of Two Hundred and Sixty-six Women.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

The following remonstrance, signed by Mrs. [illegible] and two hundred and sixty-five other women of Fayette City and vicinity, speaks for itself. It has the signature of almost every woman in the place. Will you please give it a place in your columns?

Respectfully, GIBSON BURNS.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Assembled:

The undersigned, women of Fayette City and vicinity, respectfully appeal to your honorable body for the maintenance of the law of February 18th, 1870, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors within the borough and two miles thereof—believing it to be a valuable check upon intemperance, and that its partial repeal would be to the great injury of our people. We, at least, have no mercenary or selfish motives given by our asking. We ask only that we would do what we might to remove temptation from the too easily tempted, and for ourselves, every individual, from the matchless misery of intemperance. Senators and Representatives, we appeal to you to preserve from repeal or partial repeal of the existing law, hoping, believing that you cannot be insensible to the prayer of women on such a question in which woman's whole share is one of helpless sorrow. MRS. I. S. COOPER.

and two hundred and sixty-five others.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following transfers of real estate were recorded yesterday in the office of Ralph J. Richardson, County Recorder:

Sheriff Hare to Michael Woolslayer, December 18, 1875; interest of W. & J. Casey in four lots on Webster avenue, city..... $100

George Finley to Thomas Dugan, February 3, 1875; lot on Wilson street, Twenty-first ward, city..... 250

John Flaherty to Mary McGrory, December 26, 1874; lot on Shield's alley, Second ward, Allegheny, 20x30 feet..... 1,800

Homestead Bank to R. L. H. Dabbs, December 23, 1875; lot in Chartiers township, on Fountain avenue, 100x200 feet.. 1,300

Wm. T. Kelly to Jacob Lauer, December 1, 1875; lot on Locust street, Sixth ward, city, 25x130 feet..... 4,000

Wm. H. Kennedy to Wm. Vankirk, October 7, 1875; lot on Ward street, Fourteenth ward, 127x47.46 feet..... 2,700

C. H. Love to James Dugan, December 31, 1875; lot in Fourth Fayette township, 30x175 feet..... 31

Wm. Moore to John D. Kwiekbaum, November 24, 1875; lot on Fifth avenue, Eighth ward, city, 30x90 feet..... 1,300

Samuel McCreery to John Finley, October 22, 1875; lot on Jefferson street, Second ward, Allegheny..... 1,800

Penn Avenue Building Association to Andrew Feig, September 2, 1875; lot on Hackewood street, 20x120 feet..... 300

Wm. A. Russell to Ellen Vankirk, August 3, 1876; lot in McKeesport borough, on Walnut street, 20x120 feet..... 1,400

The School of Design for Women.

This institution which has been regarded with just pride by every liberal and progressive Pittsburgher, is to regret to state, likely to suffer from want of adequate support; and that too, while prospering in the accomplishment of the work for which it was designed. The schools are now in operation under moderate, as the purpose was to place the advantages of the school within the reach of as large a number as possible. It has not been self-sustaining, and the difficiency has been made up mainly by annual donations from a number of public spirited citizens. The general depression in business has been felt even here, and these annual contributions have fallen so far short that it becomes necessary for the friends of the school, to put forth increased efforts, if it is to be continued. With this object in view, a meeting will be held at an early day, and it is believed that steps will be taken to secure the perpetuation of the institution which has done so much to development artistic and correct architectural taste in this community. A few facts will enable the public to judge whether the school is worthy continuing or not. It has been in existence for ten years, and has given instruction in all branches of Art, from straight lines to finished works of art and original designs. The aim has been to prepare for teaching or the pursuit of art in any industrial work, thus furnishing complete art education. The number of pupils has been from sixty to seventy-five; this year there are seventy-three. The whole number in attendance since its opening is most of whom, together with quite a number who have taken only a partial course, are engaged in teaching, thus making a corps of about twenty-five. It is hardly necessary to enter into an argument to show the usefulness of such a school in a community like this, as a means of education. The receipts from tuition have been small, compared with the advantages [illegible] endowment fund must be made for [illegible] unavoidable struggle on [illegible] ful and credit- [illegible] be suffered to [illegible] ittance will keep it

...DINGS.

...—Before Judge

...y City, a pe- ...kruptcy of ...r.

...Compo- ...er Shafer

...l, of Pitts- ...decision

...Register's ...ing which he presented, and ... was made for a meeting of the creditors to ascertain whether the resolution, accepting the proposition was passed in the manner required by the

Martin Metzger filed a petition for the adjudication in bankruptcy of himself and William Frazier and Frederick Metzger, composing the firm of Frazier, Metzger & Co., and doing business in the city of Pittsburgh.

Common Pleas No. 1—Judges Stowe and Collier.

Wesley Greer vs. John S. Shafer; action to recover for money alleged to have been paid in answer to an assessment which defendant should have paid. Verdict for defendant.

W. B. Wilkins, guardian etc., vs. Maria Denny; *sci fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $2,000.

B. B. Wilkins, guardian of Josephine O. Yard, for use of the Security Trust Company, now for use of George A. Berry, against vs. Maria F. Denny; *sci fa.* on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for $7,500.

Samuel F. Duncan vs. Edward J. Waring doing business as Edward J. Waring & Co. On trial.

Henry A. Hedges, guardian of Wm. Haffey *et al.* vs. Thomas Coyle. Up out.

Wm. Espy vs. Wm. Anderson, Supervisor Scott township. This is an action to recover for money expended in the construction of a plank walk. On trial.

Common Pleas No. 2—Judges Kirkpatrick and White.

Joseph Irwin vs. Joseph Wese's Executor. Still on trial.

Peter Scobeck vs. Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company; previously reported. Jury out.

The case of Samuel Keys vs. David Hutchinson, an action to recover damages for an alleged malicious prosecution for larceny, is on trial before Alderman Swing. It is claimed on the part of the plaintiff that the defendant on the 25th of May, 1874, appeared before Alderman McMasters and made an information against the plaintiff charging him with the larceny of a recipe for the brue file of the value of $20,000 to him. The plaintiff was arrested and taken before the Alderman, when the defendant desired that bail be required in the sum of $20,000, but the alderman fixed it at $10,000. Subsequently the bondsman for the defendant came and surrendered Mr. Keys and he was sent to prison, as alleged. On application made bail was afterwards reduced to $5,000, which sum was furnished and the plaintiff released. The information was returned to the Criminal Court and an indictment found containing two counts, one charging the larceny of the particular recipe, and the other charging the larceny of various other papers. In November, 1874, the cases were tried and Mr. Keys was acquitted. The plaintiff claims that the information was made and the cases prosecuted without any just cause whatever, and damages are claimed in $40,000. On trial.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

The cases of Jennie West vs. Frank Hoge, indicted for adultery, is still on trial.

MONONGAHELA NAVIGATION COMPANY.

Annual Meeting—Operations of the Year 1875—Improvement of the Ohio River —Election of Officers.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company was held yesterday at the office, No. 94 Diamond street. The annual report was submitted by the President, Gen. Moorhead, from which we make the following extracts:

ANNUAL REPORT.

To the Stockholders of the Monongahela Navigation Company:

The Directors submit the following report of the operations of the Company during the year 1876:

In the last annual report it was stated that during the year 1874, the navigation had been suspended but two days by ice. We have a much longer period to report for the last year. The river closed January 9th, opened on the 24th, closed again February 6th, opened the 26th, and closed December 18th, opened on the 31st, making forty days suspension from this cause during the year.

There has also been some interference by high water; the locks have been submerged seven times during the year. At LOCK No. 4, January 28, 2 inches; July 24, 6 feet; July 29, 2 feet; July 31, 12 feet 6 inches; November 25, 2 feet 6 inches; December 25, 3 feet, and December 28, 3 feet 8 inches.

The freshet in January which broke up and carried the heavy ice off the upper pools did considerable damage to the dams, as will be found reported under the head of repairs. There was at this time a large quantity of ice lodged along the shore above dam No. 3, which, by the continued cold weather, was forced into solid masses. A slight rise on the 29th of February set these masses in motion, and the water not being high enough to carry them clear of the dam, they crushed and broke the comb of it, carrying off the lower sheeting and thus the entire lower slope of nearly one hundred feet of the dam next the abutment. No serious damage was done to any of the other structures, except the very high one in July, which passed over dam No. 3 to a depth of nine feet two inches, washing out the guard crib outside of the lock and doing other damage, more particularly referred to under the head of repairs.

As the navigation was suspended nearly all the months of January and February, of course the receipts were small, and as compared with the preceding year very discouraging, viz:

1874—Tolls for January.....	$25,302 48
Tolls for February.....	25,901 03
	$51,204 10
1875—Tolls for January.....	$ 3,378 16
Tolls for February.....	240 66
	$ 3,518 82

Showing a decrease in two months of.....$47,685 28

During the balance of the season, however, as there was a sufficiency of water at all times for continued navigation, the decrease in the first two months was nearly recovered, the result of the year being as follows:

Tolls received from—	
Coal and slack.....	$130,162 14
Coke.....	3,447 75
Freight, empty boats, timber, &c.....	55,379 02
Passengers.....	5,844 16
Total.....	$194,833 07
Receipts for 1874 being.....	215,463 93
Decrease for the year 1875.....	$ 20,630 86

It will be recollected that when this navigation was opened, before the completion of any railroads into the interior of the county, that not only trade and commerce were carried upon the rivers and canals, but passengers also sought the same means of transit. After this navigation was opened to Brownsville, which event was followed by an excursion through the locks on the 13th of November, 1814, this route was sought at once as the preferred one. Passengers were attracted from the canal route, and also from the stage routes by the steamers plying to Monongahela, Brownsville, Geneva by stage several miles to Cumberland, where the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad was reached. So also merchandise from the East. Cotton and other products of the West and South for some years were carried over these routes than shipped in the opening of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The coal business was then in its infancy, and the main receipts of the company were from freight and passengers. For instance the receipts for the year 1848 were, viz.:

From coal.....	$12,438 43
From freight.....	25,913 71
From passengers.....	18,271 79
Total.....	$56,623 93

A comparison of this statement, with the receipts for the present year as given above, will show what a revolution has taken place in the business upon the improvement, notwithstanding the great increase of manufacturing, trade and population in the valley of the Monongahela, as well as the coal business is less than one-third what it was at that time. The transit of merchandise and produce between the East and the West has in a very large measure from our navigation, as other and more attractive routes have been opened for travel.

This result was not unexpected and we deem it proper to refer to the predictions made in our early reports on that subject.

In referring to the above statements of tolls the items they say "Coal and slack" amount to one-fourth of the amount received, whilst four-fifths of the labor and expenses of attending our coal is chargeable to that item, and that this trade has not merely been unremunerative, but the point of fact almost created by the improvement and that moreover at no distant day in consequence of the exhaustion of the different mines now in process of construction, the company will be deprived of that fruitful source of revenue arising from the transit of passengers and merchandise between the East and West and three-fourths as local trade for support.

This improvement was constructed for the development of the mineral resources of the Monongahela Valley, and its local trade. The parties who then risked their money to have it prosecuted the work under the most adverse circumstances, for the preservation of characters of remuneration, counted wiser than they knew, and their anticipations with regard to the increase of trade have already been more than verified.

It is another confirmation of the fact "that a coal basin of improvement is always successful." Whilst the immensely heavy trade now passing this improvement (being nearly three millions of tons per annum) has largely increased the expense of attending locks, cost of repairs, &c., yet the Board has been able to pay the stockholders on the business of the year a dividend of four and one-fourth per cent. So that notwithstanding the withdrawal from his route of that which formed its chief revenue, the improvement in early days, the increase of the mineral and local business for which it was originally constructed, with careful and economical management of the company, still afford sufficient revenue to pay the greater part of the expenses incident to the enlarged tonnage moved, and afford reasonable dividends to the stockholders, who for many years received no return upon their investment.

EXTENSION.

The lock and dam placed under contract by the Government, on the Monongahela river above the Pennsylvania State line has not been completed, but it is presumed will be during the present year.

The United States Engineer in charge Col. Wm. E. Merrill, has located another lock and dam below the Pennsylvania State line, and recommended its construction. As this recommendation is before Congress and an appropriation will probably be made for the purpose, it will then become the duty of this company to construct their upper dam, above the mouth of Jacob's creek, which will involve the expenditure of at least one hundred thousand dollars unless the Government should construct it also.

As the present locks and dams above Brownsville, Nos. 5 and 6, constructed in 1856 at a cost of about two hundred thousand dollars, have, up to the present time, been entirely unremunerative, the cost of attendance and repairs being in excess of the receipts, there is not much encouragement for the expenditure of an additional sum for another lock and dam. But as it will be of great benefit to the citizens of West Virginia, will utilize the dams built by the Government above our improvement, extend good navigation to Morgantown, 102½ miles from Pittsburgh, and make an outlet for their iron ores, coal and manufactured products that are said to be abundant above the mouth of Cheat river, it may so increase the trade and traffic upon our navigation as to fully justify the expenditure.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE OHIO RIVER.

An appropriation was made at the last session of Congress to commence the construction of a lock and movable dam on the Ohio river upon the plan recommended and adopted by the Engineer Department of the Government for the general improvement of this great stream. The location is about five miles below this city, and arrangements for placing the work under contract were made when operations were suspended by order of the Engineer-in-Chief for want of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania granting jurisdiction, and the right to condemn land on the shore ground as may be necessary for the purpose upon an appraisement of viewers appointed by the court when parties cannot agree. No doubt such an act will be passed at the present session, and the work will then be prosecuted with vigor.

The Board of Managers of the Pennsylvania Reform School (late House of Refuge) of Western Pennsylvania, met yesterday afternoon at their office, corner of Fourth avenue and Market street. Hon. T. J. Bigham presided.

The Chair stated that certain charges had been made against the management of the institution, and it was the desire of the members of the Board that the same should be thoroughly and publicly investigated. He referred to a publication in the *Leader* of Thursday, purporting to be an interview by one of the reporters of that paper with Mr. J. G. McElhany, late Assistant Superintendent of the Reform School, in which that gentleman is represented by the reporter as making grave accusations, not only by innuendo but in direct language, against the management of said institution. Mr. McElhany was present, and they proposed to examine him touching the matter contained in the "interview," as well as to what he knew about the Reform School from personal observation.

MR. M'ELHANY BACKS DOWN A LITTLE.

Mr. McElhany was called and sworn, the oath being administered by Squire Gillihan, a member of the Board of Managers. The examination at first was confined to the statements attributed to the witness by the interviewer. He disclaimed, with one exception, the statements contained in the interview; did not say that some or the Board of Managers had known of wrong doing in the Reform School for years; never heard Mr. Avery say he had a hold on some of the Board; never heard him; say he was a fixture there, and that the Board dare not discharge him; did not say there were worse things in the institution than whipping; never saw Miss McCoy, the matron, whipping any girl; did did not say sickness was caused in the school by ill usage. On being questioned as to the statement that Mr. Avery said he knew enough against the Board to blow the institution up, witness answered that Mr. Avery did use that language.

Mr. Bigham—Did any member of the Board know that Mr. Avery said this and, if so, who?

Mr. McElhany—One member knew it—Mr. Yeager knew it.

Q.—How came he to know it?

A.—I told him.

Q.—How long were you connected with the institution?

A.—I was there from the first of August, 1869, till October, 1874.

Mr. Josiah King—Do you know of worse things than the whipping in the school and, if so, what were they?

A.—I know of nothing worse than whipping there; I do not think the whipping was severe, as the reporter. The whipping there was not severe—not worse than I would inflict on my own children.

In reply to further questions the witness said that the *Leader* report of the interview was not correct; that the statements which the reporter was that it was not to be published until the next day; that the reporter of the *Leader* had broken faith. The letter of communications from Mr. Avery had given witness was obtained from him through the Rev. J. S. Travelli; did not know he waited for publication.

THE INTERVIEWER ON THE STAND.

Mr. Vickers, the reporter who interviewed Mr. McElhany, was sworn. He said his report of the interview, was in the main correct; met Mr. McElhany on the street, and spoke to him different days, and at these times he made, substantially, all the statements attributed to him.

Mr. Wightman—What did you understand Mr. McElhany to mean when he said there were worse things there than whipping in the form School?

Mr. McElhany (interrupting)—I did not say there were worse things there; I said there might be worse things there than whipping.

Mr. Vickers—When I spoke about the whipping of the children, and that there were worse practices there, he said, "Yes, much worse." He said that he charged the management with a misuse of the public funds. I then asked him what he meant, and how he had used the public funds?" He said, "Yes, that is it."

MOTION FOR A "CHANGE OF VENUE."

Mr. Gillihin moved that this Board adjourn, and that the State Board of Charities be requested to thoroughly investigate the charges and rumors against the management of the Reform School.

The motion was seconded by Mr. Arthur Hobson, who said he was in favor of a complete investigation,

G. L. B. Fetterman, Esq., said he was on the point of presenting reports on that subject. He made by persons not connected with the institution, and he was heartily in favor of referring the matter to the State Board of Charities if that Board would not take the investigation in hand he was in favor of applying to Legislature for a committee.

Mr. Josiah King said it was the imperative duty of the Board to demand a thorough and searching investigation by some competent authority. For his part he was ready and eager for it.

MR. M'ELHANY "BRACES UP" A LITTLE.

Mr. Gilfillan—It was stated that Mr. McElhany and Mr. Avery had a hold on members of the Board. I would like to ask him if this is true.

Mr. McElhany—I did not say he told me he had some hold on members of the Board. I said he had to make new enough to blow up the institution, and I now repeat it.

MR. AVERY EXPLAINS.

A motion was made and carried that Mr. Avery be sworn on this point, and the gentleman was sworn.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Avery, you have heard the statement just made by Mr. McElhany. Did you ever say in conversation with Stadtler, relative to your position as superintendent?

Answer—I had conversations with him at various times, but not to the purport of this statement.

Question—Had you a conversation with him on the subject of your continuance in office?

Answer—In June or July, 1875, Mr. Stadtler urges sparing up among the officers. Mr. McElhany felt, from what he had heard, that an effort was to be made to remove him. I spoke of his fears to me. I told him that all such efforts to be successful must fail so long as he discharged his duties faithfully he was all right; that no officer could be found in the State to do the duties; that from the Superintendent down we were overworked; that I had increased my duties and doing no wrong. I did not intend to, nor did I convey the idea that I was a fixture in the institution, but I was willing to serve in that capacity so long as I thought I could do good. The use to which I have asked the Secretary if the Board were satisfied with, and requested him to inform if they were not so that I might tender my resignation.

Mr. Bigham—I will now say to Mr. McElhany that you knew enough to blow the institution all to pieces.

Answer—I never used any such language.

Mr. Bigham—Do you know anything calculated to injure the institution?

Answer—I do not. I know of some things which cause me to think that the Board might make a better selection of a Superintendent than they have.

Mr. Ross, the Secretary, was called, and stated that Mr. Avery had at various times expressed himself as doubtful about retaining his position.

Mr. Avery further said that he had not authorized any conversation with Stadtler, except for a year; that no wagon whips were used; that the instrument used by the Matron in punishing girls was a strap, or something of the kind.

Mr. Bigham suggested that the "wagon whips" be sent to the reporter's for inspection.

NO WHIPPING.

Mr. Gillespie said that while a member of the Visiting Committee at the Reform School, he had made careful and searching inquiries in regard to whipping there. On one occasion he did not find a boy that could say he had been whipped in the school. He had, continued these investigations for months, and had never found a boy that had been whipped.

Mr. Avery—I took you into the girls' department, did I not?

Mr. Gillespie—You did.

Mr. Avery—You found things the same way there?

Mr. Gillespie—I did.

THAT "GUNPOWDER PLOT."

Mr. McElhany—As what I have said concerning Mr. Avery's statement, that he knew enough to blow up the institution, has been construed into a threat, I will say that he used similar language in his presence. The sentence is in the city and can produce him at any time.

A Manager—That will properly come up at the investigation.

The motion made by Mr. Gilfillan to refer the matter to the Board of Charities, &c., was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

HIGH SCHOOL LECTURES.

Sound: The Voice and the Ear.

Dr. B. C. Jillson, Principal, last evening delivered the sixth of the High School scientific lectures in the hall of the Academy of Science. Attendance was fair and the lecture most interesting and instructive. We give below a brief synopsis:

The lecturer commenced by saying that twenty years ago acoustics was the least advanced of any branch of physical science, owing to the fact that investigators naturally used the ear only in their investigations, and the results were sometimes as varied as the number of experimentors. The ear often failed under circumstances where its use was indispensible, and even when it heard all that was desirable. This error, he said, however, was not owing to a defective ear, for defective ears are rare, but because the ear had not been properly educated.

The great advance made in the science of acoustics is in a large part due to the fact of the optical method has been used. Strange as it may seem, in the study of sound, the eye has been of more use than the ear, and many of the principles which lay at the very foundation of this science, can be as readily appreciated by the deaf man as by ourselves. We can now literally produce sound that can be seen." Truth can come back and repeated throughout the lecture, most of the experiments being directed to the eye, rather than the ear.

The methods of producing sound were then shown. Sound is produced by the vibrating bodies, by means of bells, plates, rods and pieces of wood. A music box, playing in the library, and one in the hall, clearly heard by the audience. The sound was conveyed by a rod or plate of wood passing from the hall and one and a half inches in diameter, which passed through two floors and ceiling, one end of which rested on the music box and the other terminating in a flat board.

The laws of vibrating strings were next presented by numerous experiments addressed to the eye, the most striking experiment being that of a piano wire twenty feet in length with eight paper riders six inches square which plainly showed the modes and vibrating points of the wire to all in the room.

The lecturer closed by explaining the vibration of columns of air, by the enlarged lyre and a large assortment of tubes of wood, metal and glass, whistles, reeds, &c.

Dr. Jillson will continue the same subject on the evening of the 20th inst.

The Library Lectures.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

It is not a matter of surprise that the lecture course of the Young Men's Mercantile Library has so ingloriously ended. From the start there has been a lack of energy, to keep the matter before the attention of the public. There has been no energy, such as has characterized the lecture courses of previous years, exhibited in any of the necessary details of the work of management, and how public support could have been expected is the only matter of wonder. Had the lectures been properly handled and *understood*, they would have done as well as in past years."—*Dispatch.*

The lectures were freely advertised in all the papers daily, semi-weekly and weekly and religious—excepting in the *Dispatch*. Hence these tears. The COMMERCIAL, *Post*, *Chronicle* and other daily papers made liberal contracts with the Committee on Advertising, but the *Dispatch*, declining to make any concession on outside rates, was dropped. The committee felt they would not be acting in good faith toward the other papers, that had treated them with liberality and courtesy, should they pay a higher rate to any one paper than to the others. COM.

THE REFORM SCHOOL.

Meeting of the Board of Managers—Examination of Mr. McElhany as to the Leader Interview—The Interviewer on the Stand—Superintendent Avery Makes a Sworn Statement—The Whole Matter Referred to the State Board of Charities.

THE NEW RELIEF SOCIETY.

Organization for the Improvement of the Poor—Its Objects and Operations—The Officers, etc

This Association is now fully organized, and is doing much work, relieving the worthy and exposing the unworthy. Ten visitors devote their whole time to investigating the cases of applicants for relief, and seeking out the many worthy, who are too sensitive to ask aid, choosing to suffer rather than let their wants be known. The poor are referred to their respective churches, and where the applicant is not connected with any church relief is granted. A careful account is kept of all applicants, the manner in which relief is afforded, and the amount. What each denomination does, or refuses to do, for its poor, will be shown at the close of the year. A central office, 192 Liberty street, has been established, to which all persons can be sent, when the visitor of the district to which they belong is not known. All who have examined its workings are well pleased with the plan. The demands on the society are very great, and it is hoped that all will give as they may be able. Donations in money can be sent to the Treasurer, and clothing and provisions to the Central Office. Donations of coal are solicited. There are many who have been reduced to want by circumstances beyond their control, and are willing and anxious for work, which cannot be obtained. Every one should take a personal interest in this work, and help in some way, however small. Earnest Christian workers are in the field, ready wisely to distribute whatever we have to give. Shall we let them go empty handed?

The following is the list of officers: John H. Hornbergen, President; Wm. M. Hall, Corresponding Secretary; W. R. Holmes (57 Market street), Treasurer. The Vice Presidents are: Rev. Jas. Howard Spaulding, Clark, Reid, Rev. Robert Alsop, Rev. Miller, Rev. Mr. Kincaid, Dr. C. G. Hussey, H. Harris, Wm. Thos. H. Lazear and W. P. Weyman. The Board of Managers consists of Mrs. W. A. Herron Mrs. W. Shaw, Mrs. Schmertz, Mrs. Harding, Mrs. Hussey, Mrs. J. S. Collins, Mrs. Rowley, Mrs. Dillon; Mrs. Buhl, Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Gilfillan, Mrs. Shaw, Mrs. Lippincott, M. S. Cummings, Mrs. Irwin, Mrs. Pointdexter, Mrs Woods, Miss Petty, Miss Pointdexter.

THE SOUTH SIDE TRAGEDY.

Miss Palling Dies of Her Wound—The Shot Fired by Her Intended Husband.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL was a brief account of the shooting of Miss Amelia Palling, by August Flemm, at the residence of the girl's parents, on Twenty-seventh street, South Side, together with the arrest and incarceration of Flemm in the Twenty-sixth ward station house. The unfortunate young lady lingered in an unconscious state until twenty minutes after three o'clock yesterday morning, when she died.

Coroner McCallin held an inquest yesterday, when Flemm made, in substance, the following statement: That the girl employed in the bottle house of Cunningham & Ilmes, and is a widower, aged about thirty-five years; was engaged to her previously. On Sunday evening Wednesday evening he called at her house to spend the evening. About eleven o'clock he produced a seven shooting revolver, and for fear of an accident withdrew as he supposed, all the cartridges. He then showed the girl the lady how to handle a revolver. She took the weapon and snapped it several times. Then Flemm took it and snapped it at her, not knowing he was startled by the loud report, and to his astonishment found that he had neglected to withdraw all the cartridges. The bullet lodged above her left eye, and she fell to the floor.

The statement of Flemm accords in the circumstances of the shooting, were corroborated by other witnesses. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that the shooting was accidental.

Officer Allen made an information before Deputy Mayor Hoerr charging Flemm with murder, and he was committed to jail for a hearing, the same to take place next Monday.

VERONA LITIGATION.

Injunction Applied for to Restrain the Issue of Town Hall Bonds.

A bill in equity was filed in the Prothonotary's office yesterday, by John McD. Crossan *et al.*, taxpayers of the borough of Verona, vs. A. H. Rowan, Burgess, — Vantine, Treasurer, and the members of the borough Council. The orators set forth in their bill that they did, on December 11, 1875, pass an ordinance for the issue of bonds to the amount of $16,000 for the purchase of a site and the building of a town hall, contrary to an act of Assembly, which has passed the Legislature, and which must be assented to by the voters of the borough before the bonds can be issued. That it is intended to be retired whether that borough uses; that it was not to be centrally located; that the ordinance was passed without notice that the hall is to be erected for the private benefit of the defendants; that A. G. Schade and [illegible] Speaker are now legally members of the Council which passed the ordinance complained of, and that the ordinance could not have been adopted without their votes; that Mr. Vantine is not legally Treasurer, he not having given bond and having given bonds according to law. For these and other reasons they have asked to grant an injunction restraining the Treasurer from issuing the bonds. The case will be heard to-morrow.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Organization for 1876—Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., Re-nominated for City Attorney.

The Finance Committee of City Councils met yesterday afternoon, and organized by the election of John Shipton, Esq., as chairman, unanimously. Mr. Shipton returned very appropriate and complimentary thanks for the honor, and stated that the first business in order was the selection of one person "learned in the law" for recommendation for City Attorney.

Several members nominated Thos. S. Bigelow, Esq., and on motion the nominations closed. Mr. Bigelow was then unanimously elected for City Attorney for the ensuing year.

The chair stated that it would be necessary to save time, to have the appropriation ordinance at next meeting and for this purpose it would be well to report the ordinance that had passed the Select Council, so far as it from thinking it was a fixture there, that I have asked the Secretary if the Board were satisfied with, and requested him to inform if they were not so that I might tender my resignation.

Mr. Byrnes—I will say to Mr. McElhany that you knew enough to blow the institution all to pieces.

Answer—I never used any such language.

Mr. Bigham—Do you know anything calculated to injure the institution?

Answer—I do not. I know of some things which cause me to think that the Board might make a better selection of a Superintendent than they have.

Mr. Ross, the Secretary, was called, and stated that Mr. Avery had at various times expressed himself as doubtful about retaining his position.

Mr. Avery further said that he had not authorized any conversation with Stadtler, except for a year; that no wagon whips were used; that the instrument used by the Matron in punishing girls was a strap, or something of the kind.

Mr. Bigham suggested that the "wagon whips" be sent to the reporter's for inspection.

NO WHIPPING.

Mr. Gillespie said that while a member of the Visiting Committee at the Reform School, he had made careful and searching inquiries in regard to whipping there. On one occasion he did not find a boy that could say he had been whipped in the school. He had, continued these investigations for months, and had never found a boy that had been whipped.

Mr. Avery—I took you into the girls' department, did I not?

Mr. Avery—You did.

Mr. Avery—You found things the same way there?

Mr. Gillespie—I did.

THAT "GUNPOWDER PLOT."

Mr. McElhany—As what I have said concerning Mr. Avery's statement, that he knew enough to blow up the institution, has been construed into a threat, I will say that he used similar language in his presence. The sentence is in the city and can produce him at any time.

A Manager—That will properly come up at the investigation.

The motion made by Mr. Gilfillan to refer the matter to the Board of Charities, &c., was adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

A. O. U. W.

Third Re-union in Honor of the Grand Lodge.

The subordinate lodges in this vicinity of the Ancient Order of United Workmen gave a reunion ball and supper at Lafayette Hall, last evening in honor of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, which has just closed its convention in this city. The affair was one of the most enjoyable events that has occurred here for years, and reflects the highest credit on the committee of arrangements. The supper was served by caterer Wiese, and was bountiful and elegant. The ball was opened with a grand march by the members of the order, accompanied by their wives, daughters and sweethearts, and the dancing was kept up until a late hour. The supper which was served about midnight, was a sight to behold. The tables were liberally supplied with all the delicacies that could procurable in our markets, and the arrangement of the supper was perfect in every detail. Rarely have we witnessed an affair of this kind where the enjoyment of the guests was so hearty and complete.

Fire Department Expenses.

Below is a statement of the expenses of the Fire Department for the past year. It will be seen that the expenditures are $18,282 42 less than 1874:

For salaries.....	$108,378 49
For office expenses.....	1,057 77
For house and house repairs.....	10,187 77
For horse supplies.....	41,327 77
For light and fuel.....	2,897 28
For apparatus and repairs.....	6,354 87
For horse feed purchases.....	1,977 30
For horse feed.....	5,874 80
For harnes and repairs.....	527 83
For hook hose repairs.....	456 40
For miscellaneous supplies.....	1,049 91
For sundry expenses.....	1,171 76
For alarm telegraph.....	725 61
Total.....	$143,586 40
Expenses in 1874 were.....	161,868 82

Suit About a Patent Right.

Messrs. James A. Deeds and others yesterday filed a bill in equity against Jacob Acheson and others, asking the Court to annul a contract wherein the plaintiffs promised to pay the defendants $2,000, or three-fourths of a cent for the manufacture of gas, etc. Two promissory notes were given in part payment. It is alleged that the representations made to Deeds and his partners were false; that Allen was not the original inventor, and that his patent was an infringement. The complainants demanded a rescission of the contract, which was refused, and now the Court is applied to for relief. A preliminary injunction was granted.

The Adelphia Pulled.

About eleven o'clock last night Lieutenants Tyre and Johnson with a force of forty-five patrolmen, made a raid on the Adelphia Theater, in old Philo Hall, on Third avenue, near Market street, where a negro minstrel show is in progress. The police succeeded in arresting 125 men and two women, all of whom were locked up in the Central Station House. Subsequently a number of the prisoners left deposits for their appearance this morning and were released. The remainder are held for a hearing.

House Safe for Family Use.

Much of the thieving now being carried on in our cities could be prevented by a timely purchase of and instant use of a dwelling house or parlor safe, such as can be purchased from Hall Safe and Lock Coupany's store, 93 Smithfield street.

In most cases the thieves take more than what value of these elegant safes can be bought for.

The Governor's Inauguration.

A dispatch was received last evening from Lieutenant Governor Latta announcing the Eighteenth Regiment to Harrisburg to take part in the inauguration ceremonies. Transportation for six hundred men has been procured.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

The pupils of the Fifth ward, Allegheny, schools will give an entertainment at the school hall this evening, the proceeds to go toward the purchase of school apparatus.

Owen Wier, of Allegheny, yesterday arrested four boys in the Fifth ward, whom he had charged with malicious mischief. Their offense consisted in burning a wagon in order to obtain the iron, which they sold to a junk dealer. The accused were held by Alderman Lightfoll for trial.

Officer Fowler, stationed at Fifth avenue and Market street, yesterday arrested a man while in the act of stealing a pair of shoes. After a hearing before Acting Mayor Butler the accused was committed to answer a charge of larceny. The man stated that his object was to get arrested and sent to the Workhouse.

The fifth stated meeting of the Allegheny City Teachers' Institute will be held in the First ward school house, corner of Rebecca School streets, this evening and to-morrow morning. Excellent music will be among the attractions, that branch of the entertainment being under the direction of Prof. McCabe, of the Fifth ward.

XLIV. CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

[Continued from First Page.]

mine are most kindly and most friendly), who have been in Union prisons in the North and who, unless they contradict me, I shall assume by their silence assent to the statement that I made.

Mr. Jones, of Kentucky, rose.

Mr. BLAINE [Addressing him]—Was the gentleman one of them?

Mr. JONES—I was, and I am a friend of the gentleman from Maine, and I now ask his question that I may have the opportunity to say that